MISSOVRI'S CONTRIBVTION TO AMERICAN ARCHITECTVRE

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MISSOURI'S CONTRIBUTION

TO

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

A history of the architectural achievements in this State from the time of the earliest settlements down to the present year.

Compiled and Edited by

JOHN ALBURY BRYAN, President

ST. LOUIS ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

1928

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John A. Bryan,
March, 1928

Statue of Thomas Jefferson
at Entrance to Missouri's Capitol, Jefferson City

Tracy & Swartwout, New York, Architects
James E. Fraser, New York, Sculptor

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Since 1894.

LIST OF PAST PRESIDENTS

1894	J. Willard Adams	Deceased.
1895	Oscar Enders	Deceased.
1896	J. W. Ginder	Washington, D.C.
1897	Wm. B. Ittner	St. Louis, Mo.
1898	Wm. B. Ittner	St. Louis, Mo.
1899	R. M. Milligan	St. Louis, Mo.
1900	Edward G. Garden	Deceased.
1901	Geo. F. A. Brueggeman	St. Louis, Mo.
1902	Charles O. Pfeil	Deceased.
1902	John C. Stephens	St. Louis, Mo.
1903	Ernest Helfensteller	Deceased.
1904	Jesse N. Watson	St. Louis, Mo.
1905	John C. Stephens	St. Louis, Mo.
1906	Wilbur T. Trueblood	St. Louis, Mo.
1907	Albert D. Millar	London, England.
1907	Eugene L. Pleitsch	St. Louis, Mo.
1908	Henry S. Pitts	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
1909	Eugene S. Klein	St. Louis, Mo.
1910	Alfred M. Lane	St. Louis, Mo.
1911	John J. Roth	Los Angeles, Cal.
1912	David Stephen, Jr.	St. Louis, Mo.
1913	W. Oscar Mullgardt	St. Louis, Mo.
1914	Hugo K. Graf	St. Louis, Mo.
1915	Norman I. Bailey	St. Louis, Mo.
1916	Edward C. Christopher	St. Louis, Mo.
1917	Angelo B. M. Corrubia	St. Louis, Mo.
1918	Frank M. F. Cann	St. Louis, Mo
1918	H. H. H. Lynch	St. Louis, Mo.
1919	H. H. H. Lynch	St. Louis, Mo.
1920	W. Oscar Mullgardt	St. Louis, Mo.
1921	H. H. H. Lynch	St. Louis, Mo.
1922	F. Ray Leimkuehler	St. Louis, Mo
1923	Clemens Nicholas	Dallas, Texas
1924	John A. Bryan	St. Louis, Mo.
1925	Daniel J. Carroll	St. Louis, Mo.
1926	Alfred H. Norrish	St. Louis, Mo
1927	John A. Bryan	St. Louis, Mo

Note: Elections are held in April of each year

"Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture"

CHAPTER I

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN YEARS AGO the first publication setting forth Missouri's claims to importance among the Union of States was compiled and printed in St. Louis by John A. Paxton, being known as "The St. Louis Directory and Register." This small volume, now brown with age, is one of the most cherished possessions in the library of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis; and while there are no illustrations, the student of State history can take the quaint, terse lines of print and reconstruct fairly accurately what was then the most remote and romantic town in the United States. An interesting fact about the book is that the word "architect" appears only once between its covers, and then in connection with Mr. Paxton's description of the Catholic Cathedral on Walnut Street, near Second, which was designed by "Gabriel Paul, Architect."

Although Gabriel Paul designed the first cathedral in the State, he listed himself in the Directory as an "Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, 73 N. Main above C". No doubt an auctioneer was more certain of building up a fortune in an outpost of civilization than would have been a man who had no other talents than ability as a draftsman and knowledge of sound construction. Even back in Washington, D. C., the man who was then supervising the construction of the National Capitol, designing and building numerous custom houses and lighthouses, four of the principal national monuments and other Government buildings—the brilliant but unsung Robert Mills—was receiving only fifteen hundred dollars a year for services that kept him traveling from Maine to South Carolina, sometimes by boat, sometimes by stagecoach, and often on horseback. It is possible that Gabriel Paul had known Robert Mills in Baltimore before he came out to St. Louis. Born of French parentage on the Island of San Domingo, Gabriel Rivat Paul and his elder brother, René, had been sent to France for their education, and before their return, the father died. The mother brought her daughters to the States, and settled in Baltimore in 1802. In 1809 René Paul, in company with a young army officer, Bartholomew Berthold who had come to Baltimore from France, set out for St. Louis. The two young men brought a stock of merchandise with them and continued in business together in St. Louis for three years, after which time Bartholomew Berthold formed a partnership with Pierre Chouteau in the fur business, and married Chouteau's sister. In 1816 Gabriel Paul also came to St. Louis and early in the following year he married Marie Louise, second daughter of Col. Auguste Chouteau; his brother René having married Col. Chouteau's eldest daughter. With all these facts of early association and kinship by marriage between the Pauls and Bertholds, it is safe to assume that Gabriel Paul was the architect of the Berthold Mansion, a brick house of the Maryland type, built in 1829, and illustrated on the pages following this chapter. We know that he served on the first Library Board of St. Louis, appointed by Mayor William Carr Lane in 1824. His death occurred in St. Louis in 1845.

That first Cathedral in St. Louis was torn down before the days of photography, but the Paxton Directory relates that it was a brick structure and we know too that it stood on the same consecrated square where the present Old Cathedral is located. It was begun in 1818, at the instance of Rt. Rev. Bishop Du Bourg, and was one hundred and thirty-five feet in length. At the front of the building there was a steeple provided with bells brought over from France. Quoting Mr. Paxton—"It is a truly delightful sight for an American of taste to find in one of the remotest towns of the Union a church decorated with original paintings. All this is due to the liberality of the Catholics of Europe

who presented these rich articles to Bishop Du Bourg on his last turn through France, Italy and Belgium. Among the liberal benefactors could be mentioned many princes and princesses; but we will insert only the names of Louis XVIII, the present King of France; and that of Baroness Le Candéle de Ghyseghem, a Flemish lady, to whose munificence the Cathedral is particularly indebted; and who even lately has sent a fine, large and elegant organ, fit to correspond with the rest of the decorations."

We may rest assured that the "large and elegant organ" was not without a player, for a newspaper advertisement which appeared about the time of Paxton's Directory states: "A .C. Vanhirtum, lately of Amsterdam, Holland, announces that he will give lessons on the piano forte and the clarionet. Reference—Rt. Rev. Bishop Du Bourg."

The brick Cathedral was used for a little more than ten years when it was replaced by the present stone structure, consecrated in 1834, and of which we shall have more to say later on.

Before delving further into the architecture of Early St. Louis, let us review briefly the historical background which Missouri brought into the Union.

The territory embraced within the present boundaries of the State was first brought to the attention of civilization by Hernando de Soto and his followers in 1540, when they penetrated the wilderness as far north as the present County of New Madrid.

In the summer of 1673 Father Marquette and his companion, Joliet, paddled down the Mississippi from their Mission Station near the source of that River; and nine years later Robert La Salle followed the Mississippi down to its mouth, taking possession of the whole region with much formality, in the name of his King, Louis XIV of France.

The first settlement attempted by Europeans within the boundaries of Missouri was at Fort Orleans, near the junction of the Grand and Missouri Rivers, in 1723. The settlement was made under the direction of Sieur de Bourgmont, but was abandoned in 1726 after de Bourgmont had returned to France. The present town of Brunswick is near the site of Fort Orleans.

About 1735, perhaps a little earlier, the first *permanent* settlement was made at Sainte Geneviève. St. Louis was laid out in the early spring of 1764. Shortly thereafter a few houses were built on the "Petite Cotes," the site of St. Charles, but the town did not receive its present name until 1784.

In 1776 the Village of Florissant was begun; and in 1792 Louis Lorimier established a trading post at Cape Girardeau. The Village of Carondelet received its name in 1792, being so designated in honor of Baron de Carondelet.

In 1795 Daniel Boone brought his family from Kentucky to Missouri and established his home at Femme Osage, beyond St. Charles. After 1800 new settlements sprang up at many places in the eastern part of the State; and in 1826 Joseph Robidoux, a native of St. Louis, laid out a town on the bank of the Missouri River, in the northwestern part of the State, which he named St. Joseph. He named the first streets Felix, Jules and Charles in honor of his sons, and those names survive in the present City of Saint Joseph.

In 1827 the town of Independence was mapped out, in Jackson County, and soon attracted many settlers because of the beauty of its setting. Washington Irving visited Independence in 1832, and in a letter written to his sister from there, he said in part— "Yesterday I was out on a deer hunt in the vicinity of this place, which led me through some scenery that wanted only a castle, or a gentleman's seat here and there interspersed, to have equaled some of the most celebrated park scenery of England."

However, with all the new towns springing up and claiming to be destined for future supremacy, St. Louis continued as the metropolis of the West up to the time of the Civil War, and therefore it is here that we must look for the first evidences of architectural achievement in the State. The total population of Missouri, at the time of Admission to the Union in 1821, was 66,607, and of that number approximately 5,000 lived within the town boundaries of St. Louis. Referring again to Paxton's Directory, there were then two hundred and thirty-two dwelling houses of brick or stone. And in addition to the brick Catholic Cathedral previously mentioned, St. Louis had a Baptist Church built of brick and an Episcopal Church built of wood.

The occupations of some of the residents at that period will remind the reader that a great change has taken place in our mode of living during these one hundred and seven years past. There were dozens of "tallow chandlers" listed in the Directory; many "wheelwrights," "cordwainers," "well-diggers," and "victuallers." Perhaps the following two lines which are in sequence in the Directory speak more eloquently than any others of the change that has come about in our social life:

Smith & Wordingham, Livery Stable Keepers, N. 4th above Market.
Mrs. Snow, Teacher of Females, 42 N. Main.

"Thomas Estes, Gentleman, 97 S. Main" was in a class by himself, for every other man in town, even the venerable and wealthy Auguste Chouteau, had an occupation.

"Eliza Smith, Widow, Gentlewoman, 7 N. Main above Market" was also above work of any kind. Genealogists have not yet told us whether Mr. Estes later met and married the Widow Smith.

An idea of the social life of St. Louis at that date is given in the very interesting "Recollections of John F. Darby," who was one of our early mayors. Mr. Darby relates that "In 1823 the inhabitants of St. Louis were beyond doubt the most happy and contented people that ever lived. They believed in enjoying life. There was a fiddle in every house, and a dance somewhere every night. They were honest, hospitable, confiding, and generous. No man locked his door at night, and the inhabitant slept in security."

After Gabriel Paul, the next architects, of whom we have definite record, were Morton & Laveille. George Morton was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 25, 1790, and came to the United States in 1815. He lived for a while at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and while there married Miss Margaret Morrison, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He came to St. Louis with his family in 1823, and shortly thereafter entered into partnership with Joseph C. Laveille, who had preceded him in coming to St. Louis. Laveille was a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and was married there. The first work of the firm in St. Louis was the brick Episcopal Church, erected in 1825-26 at the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut. That congregation later built at the S. W. Corner of Fifth and Chestnut, and in 1860 began their building at Thirteenth and Locust, where they are still located.

In 1826 Morton & Laveille also erected the first buildings at Jefferson Barracks, the then newly created Army Post which took the place of Fort Bellefontaine as the leading military establishment in the West.

Another historical commission which Morton & Laveille received in 1826 was that for the first pretentious courthouse in St. Louis. Their plans and elevations are still on file, and bear the date of May 26, 1826. The building was completed, according to their design, in 1833, and stood on the courthouse square until about 1854 when it was torn down to make way for the east wing of the present Old Courthouse. The east wing was not completed until 1862, and that accounts for the story that slaves were never sold on the east portico of the Courthouse.

The last important work done by Morton & Laveille, of which we have any record, is the Catholic Cathedral which still stands on Walnut Street, near Second, and which was consecrated in October, 1834.

Joseph Laveille, in addition to his work as an architect, served as Street Commissioner from 1823 to 1826. He died here on September 19th, 1842, at the age of 54 years, leaving five children.

George Morton died in St. Louis, January 9, 1865, leaving five daughters and one son. Both Mr. Morton and his partner were among the group of public spirited men who spent much time and money in securing an appropriation from the National Government for the improvement of the St. Louis Harbor.

A map of St. Louis made in 1842 shows two parallel streets running south from Chouteau Avenue, bearing the names of Morton and Laveille respectively.

The church at Perryville has an interesting history. In 1818 Bishop Du Bourg brought from Italy a small band of Vincentians, under Father Felix de Andreis, to establish a Theological Seminary. A plot of ground was donated by a little group of devout Catholics near the present town of Perryville and on that spot the Vincentians began the erection of a building which was intended to be a replica of their mother church in Rome. But when they realized the stupendousness of such an undertaking out in the wilderness, they cut down the dimensions of their church—retaining, however, the essential features of the Old World design. The cornerstone was laid in 1827 but the building was not completed until 1837. In 1913 the old elevation was torn down and replaced by a "modern" front.

Another important building completed in 1837 was the St. Louis Theatre, opened to the public on July 3rd. It stood on the southeast corner of Third and Olive Streets, and was designed by Lewis M. Clark; the construction being superintended by Alexander Crowl. The building seated fourteen hundred people and cost seventy thousand dollars,—the largest amount spent for one building, up to that time, in the State. On the north side of the building there was a private entrance leading to the first tier of boxes and to rooms for the servants who accompanied their masters to the theater. The theater was torn down in the early 'fifties to make way for the Custom House which still stands there.

The year 1837 also saw the beginning of the largest hotel in the State up to that time,—The Planters, on Fourth Street between Pine and Chestnut—designed by Henry Spence. This building proved to be a center of the social life of St. Louis and the South for more than half a century following, and was superseded in 1893 by the New Planters Hotel, designed by Isaac Taylor, which continued until December, 1922. After that time the building was remodeled by LaBeaume & Klein, Architects, of St. Louis and is now leased for offices, being known as the Planters Building.

During the year 1837 there came to St. Louis a young man who did a considerable number of early St. Louis churches,—Oliver A. Hart, who was born in Norwich, Connecticut in 1814. He designed the Second Baptist Church, at Sixth and Locust Streets, in 1846; the First Presbyterian Church, at Fourteenth and Locust (then known as Lucas Place); and also the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, built in 1864, at Sixteenth and Walnut Streets. In later years Mr. Hart gave up the practice of architecture, after he had become a Director of the Missouri Pacific Railway, the St. Louis Gas Works, and the Mechanics Bank. He died in St. Louis in 1898, leaving a considerable fortune.

In November, 1837, the first Capitol erected in Jefferson City burned to the ground. It was a commonplace two-story structure and stood on the site of the present Executive Mansion. Fortunately Missouri had as Governor at that time a man who was determined to have a new Capitol worthy of the State, and in December, 1837, Governor Boggs urged the approval of A.

Stephen Hills' plan for a new building. This approval being promptly obtained, the building was begun early in 1838, on Capitol Hill, which is the site of the new Capitol, dedicated in 1924.

In connection with the building of the first pretentious Capitol it should be related that while the building was not completed until long after the estimated time, and cost a great deal more than had originally been appropriated, a sweeping investigation by a Committee appointed by the Legislature failed to disclose any trace of dishonesty on the part of the Architect or the Governor. It is a matter of great satisfaction to a chronicler of architectural work in Missouri that he can write a clean record in connection with all the Capitols built in the one hundred and two years since the Seat of State Government was established at Jefferson City, a Capital named for a man who fills a large place in the history of American Architecture.

The year 1839 was a notable one in Missouri's architectural history. First, we will mention the building of the Second Presbyterian Church in St. Louis. The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church at Fourth and St. Charles having become crowded, a group withdrew from that body and organized the Second Church; procuring a lot at the northwest corner of Fifth Street (now Broadway) and Walnut, from Pierre Chouteau for the sum of ten thousand dollars. Lucas Bradley, of St. Louis, was engaged as the architect; and the brick and stone structure which he designed was dedicated on Oct. 11, 1840. It had cost forty-two thousand dollars and was at that time the most costly church in the State, as well as the best architecturally. The congregation remained there until 1868, when they moved to the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Locust Streets. The Second Presbyterian Church created as great a stir among the writers of the early 'forties as the First Catholic Cathedral had aroused twenty years earlier. In "Mississippi Valley Illustrated," edited by Lewis F. Thomas and printed in 1841, we read: "A person coming from the Rocky Mountains or one who had never seen any building dedicated to the Deity, beyond a frame meeting-house in the woods, would be struck with the grandeur and magnificence, both exterior and interior, of the Second Presbyterian Church; and probably feel the same degree of awe as one going from St. Louis to Rome would experience in first beholding St. Peter's." Whether or not this was extravagant praise, we must all regret that so beautifully proportioned an elevation as the photograph shows should have been torn down only twenty-eight years after its completion, while the congregation moved to a new building that had little architectural merit.

On July 8, 1839, Henry Singleton received notice that the design he had submitted for a new courthouse in St. Louis had won the prize of One Hundred Dollars offered by the Commissioners; and on August 12, 1839, Mr. Singleton entered into a contract with Joseph Foster for the carpenter work on the courthouse.

Late in December, 1839, there arrived in St. Louis a young Englishman who was to earn for himself, in later years, first rank among all the early architects of Missouri and the West. He was George Ingham Barnett, born in Nottingham, Engand, March 20, 1815; and receiving his architectural training under Sir Thomas Hine, in London. He came to America in April, 1839, and remained in New York City for a few months; after which he came to St. Louis where he was to spend the remainder of his long and useful life. The first work he did in St. Louis was a perspective drawing of the new courthouse which he made for Henry Singleton, the architect. Mr. Singleton had won the competition with his plans and elevations, but apparently he was not able to make a presentable perspective. This is not surprising, for there were very few men in America at that time who understood the art of drawing in perspective.

Mr. Barnett next obtained employment by Lewis M. Clark, who was then busy with plans for St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church; and after he had ended his employment in that office, Mr. Barnett launched upon independent practice which was to cover a period of nearly fifty years. The

pages that follow in this book are replete with examples of his work and it should be mentioned here that at the present time he has a son, Thomas P. Barnett who is one of the most prominent architects in St. Louis; and likewise a grandson, George H. Barnett who is also a well-known St. Louis architect. It is doubtful whether there is in the whole history of American Architecture another instance of three generations of one family carrying on the work of the profession over a period of nearly ninety years.

George I. Barnett was a charter member of the American Institute of Architects. He died in St. Louis, December 29, 1898.

Returning to the year 1840, we find that another event of outstanding importance in the history of Missouri's Architecture occurred on July 4th. The occasion was the laying of the cornerstone of the first building at the State University, in Columbia, Boone County. In 1839 the State authorities had appointed a committee, of which Doctor John Gano Bryan, of St. Louis, was the Chairman, to select a site for the newly created State University; and after visiting the several contesting towns, the committee had selected Columbia; as architect they had selected A. Stephen Hills, who was then building the Capitol at Jefferson City. It is interesting to read the Committee's "Order of Procession" at the laying of that cornerstone:

First—Governor and Officers of State, and Marshal of the Day.
Second—Board of Curators and Secretary and Trustees of Columbia College.
Third—Chaplain and Orators of the Day.
Fourth—Principal undertakers of the University, preceded by the Architect.
Fifth—Clergy.
Sixth—Female teachers and young ladies under their charge.
Seventh—Male professors and teachers and their students.
Eighth—Ladies from abroad, town and country.
Ninth—Invited guests and strangers.
Tenth—Citizens of the Town and County.

The Columbia College mentioned was an institution which antedated the University and which was taken over by the new school.

It must not be assumed that the Architect led a procession of funeral directors. Contractors at that time were known as "undertakers," and Mr. Hills probably had three or four men following him—the Undertaker for the stonework; Undertaker for the brickwork; and Undertaker for the carpenter work.

All that is left today of that first building is the Ionic colonnade which occupies the place of honor on the main campus.

During the summer of 1840 Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell first opened his classes in the School of Medicine which was a branch of Kemper College in Saint Louis, and thus laid the foundation for the present enviable position of this City as a medical center. Although Kemper College flourished only a few years, Dr. McDowell later built another College on Gratiot Street, which during the Civil War was used as a prison. By 1840 the St. Louis Hospital, illustrated in this Chapter, accomodated two hundred patients; and when Dr. Charles Alexander Pope opened his Medical College at Eighth and Myrtle Streets in 1848, the position of St. Louis in that profession became outstanding. Dr. Pope served as President of the American Medical Association in 1854.

Little has been said so far about the early homes of the State. Of those illustrated in this book, the home of Col. Auguste Chouteau, in St. Louis, is the oldest. The lower story of that house, built of stone in 1764, first held the furs of the firm Laclede, Maxent & Co., of New Orleans. Then it

was used as the headquarters of the Government, but was abandoned as such in 1795, after it had fallen into bad repair. In that year Col. Chouteau bought it and after building the second story and the porches, occupied it as his home until his death in 1829. His family continued to live there until about 1842, after which the old house was torn down.

The Valle house at Sainte Genevieve is the oldest house in Missouri occupied as a dwelling at the present time.

The Carr country home and the Berthold Mansion in town were among the finest in their day. Another famous home of the very early days in St. Louis was the country place built by William Stokes, which stood about where Pine and Leffingwell now intersect. No picture of that famous home is now to be found.

It is surprising to find so large a home as that of General Thomas Lawson Price's built in the then remote City of Jefferson, as early as 1842. It was a stone structure and the scene of much social gayety in Central Missouri for sixty years.

That there were handsome furnishings in some of those early homes we know from the extensive collections of furniture and paintings that are still in the possession of many descendants now living in Missouri. And as early as 1841 piano fortes of excellent tone and beautiful workmanship were made at Hermann, a German settlement about eighty miles west of St. Louis. They were shipped down the Missouri River from Hermann and sold to the wealthy families of the metropolis, and elsewhere in the Mississippi Valley.

In 1849 the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky had completed a large home in Missouri, situated in the center of an estate known as "Old Orchard." He occupied it for one summer only and then the estate was sold to the Calvary Cemetery Association. The house is still standing in the Cemetery.

Another brick house built in that same year, and still standing, was the country home of Henry Shaw, situated in a vast acreage from which Tower Grove Park and The Missouri Botanical Garden were later laid out.

The finest of all the homes in Missouri built in ante-bellum days was that of Ferdinand Kennett, situated on a shoulder of limestone overlooking the Mississippi River, at Selma Landing in Jefferson County. This famous home was completed in 1854, and even at that remote date, with all the common labor performed by the owner's slaves, and the limestone for the walls quarried from his own ground, the cost amounted to more than $125,000.00. Ferdinand Kennett owned a tract of nearly twenty-seven hundred acres of land along the River which included several lead mines. He owned a shot tower and accumulated a large fortune thereby, after which he engaged George I. Barnett to design a sumptuous home. When it is recalled that there was not at that time a mile of railroad in the State of Missouri, and that all the skilled labor for such an undertaking had to be brought from Philadelphia and other Eastern cities by boat, something of the magnitude of the undertaking can be realized. Mr. Kennett lived to enjoy his home only about seven years. He died in 1861 and was buried not far from the house on which he had lavished so much money and thought. The nickname "Kennett's Castle" was applied by the boatmen to whom the great tower was a landmark along the Mississippi.

After Mr. Kennett's death, his family continued to occupy the home for many years, and then it came into the possession of Mr. Robert Brookings of St. Louis. Mr. Brookings sold the place to Mr. W. K. Kavanaugh of St. Louis who increased the size of the estate by two thousand acres, but carefully guarded the original architecture of the house. About ten years ago Mr. Kavanaugh sold the estate to Mr. W. O. Schock of St. Louis, whose son is the present owner.

The 'fifties were notable years for important buildings. In 1852 Robert S. Mitchell designed the old Mercantile Library Building at Fifth and Locust Streets. In that same year George I. Barnett designed the Union Methodist Church, at Eleventh and Locust Streets, St. Louis, which was the best of all his churches. In 1853 Mr. Barnett designed the Trinitarian Congregational Church at Tenth and Locust Streets, St. Louis,—the first church of that denomination in the State.

With the opening of the Public High School at Fifteenth and Olive Streets in St. Louis, in 1856, there began what many people regard as Missouri's greatest contribution to American Architecture. The old Tudor Gothic building which William Rumbold designed evidently set the style for future years. At any rate when William B. Ittner began his notable career with the School Board of St. Louis in 1897 he turned to the Tudor Period of England for his inspiration, and with what happy results, the pages of Chapters III and IV will testify.

By 1851 the work on the Courthouse in St. Louis had progressed very slowly and in that year Robert S. Mitchell was appointed to finish the work. He immediately proceeded to tear down the old brick courthouse, designed by Morton & Laveille, which had been used up to that time as the east wing of the courthouse. But before Mr. Mitchell had gone very far, the Court appointed Thomas D. P. Lanham as Architect in 1857. His fee was to be four per cent of the amount of work done under his supervision. Soon after the appointment of Mr. Lanham, the County Court was abolished by the Legislature of Missouri and on the first Monday in August, 1859, the County Commissioners were elected. On the 21st of September following, they declared the office of Architect vacant; and on the 22nd of September appointed William Rumbold to the office at a salary of $125.00 per month. The work from that time on received no more interruptions. The design for a new dome which Mr. Lanham had prepared to take the place of Singleton's was rejected; and the cast iron dome designed by Mr. Rumbold was adopted. On July 1, 1862, the building was pronounced complete; twenty-three years from the time that Mr. Singleton had first been awarded the commission. In a summary of the total cost, which was given as $1,199,871.91, the amount paid out for architects' fees over a period of twenty-three years was $43,844.33.

In 1860 work was begun on Christ Church (Episcopal) at the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets in St. Louis, the architect being Leopold Eidlitz of New York. Construction had not progressed very far when the Civil War stopped nearly all building activity and the church was not occupied until after 1865. Even then the tower was not built nor the flying buttresses. In 1910 the present tower was erected,—Kivas Tully of St. Louis being the architect and W. A. Caldwell of St. Louis the designer. The reredos, designed by Harry Hems of Exeter, England, was donated by Mrs. Christine Blair Graham of St. Louis and installed in 1911.

There were very few important buildings finished in St. Louis or elsewhere in Missouri between the years 1861 and 1865. The Residence of Dr. DeMenil was completed in the summer of 1863; and the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church in St. Louis was first occupied on Christmas Day, 1864.

The Civil War dealt a heavy blow to St. Louis and to the whole State of Missouri for that matter. The old trade territory of St. Louis was impoverished; while Chicago grew rich during the War in supplying materials for the Union armies. Worst of all, the sentiment was about evenly divided between the North and the South, and with old animosities continuing for many years afterwards, the development of the State was seriously retarded.

Circular Fort built by Spanish soldiers in 1760
Popularly known as Roy's Tower. Razed in 1853

A primitive home in Wayne County, Missouri
A type that was familiar all over the State one hundred years ago

Home of Col. Auguste Chouteau, St. Louis
Built in 1795 and occupied by the family until 1842

House built by Jean Baptiste Vallé at Sainte Genevieve in 1786
There is a beautiful flower garden in the space at the side of the house
Now owned by J. Vion Papin of St. Louis

"Whitehaven" on Gravois Road, St. Louis County, Built in 1808
The former home of John Fenton Long; sold by him to Col. Frederick Dent. After the Civil War it came into the possession of Gen. U. S. Grant.
Now the property of Mr. Albert Wenzlick, of St. Louis
The weatherboarding is of oak; the porches are of walnut, doweled together

House built by Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, at Femme Osage, St. Charles County
Erected in 1816
Now the property of Col. Francis M. Curlee of St. Louis, who has restored the house to its original condition

Country Home of Wm. C. Carr, as it appeared in 1820
It stood where 18th Street and Washington Avenue now intersect in St. Louis

St. Louis Hospital, at Fourth and Spruce Streets
Built on ground donated by John Mullanphy
Central portion built in 1831, by Hugh O'Neil. Wings added in 1837, by Stuart Matthews
(Said to have been the first hospital conducted by Catholic Sisters in the United States)

The Old Convent at Florissant, St. Louis County
Erected in 1819
Now known as Loretto Academy; originally conducted by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart Order

Vital Beauvais

Felicite Beauvais

Tombstone of Vital Beauvais
and Felicite Beauvais
At Ste. Genevieve
Erected in 1817

Tombstones of Wm. Scripps, a native of London, England, his wife and daughter
Erected at Cape Girardeau in 1825

Church built by the Vincentian Order of Monks at Perryville, Perry County
Erected in 1827-37

Residence of Bartholomew Berthold, St. Louis
Built in 1829 at Northwest Corner Fifth and Pine
Probably designed by Gabriel R. Paul, St. Louis. Razed in 1866

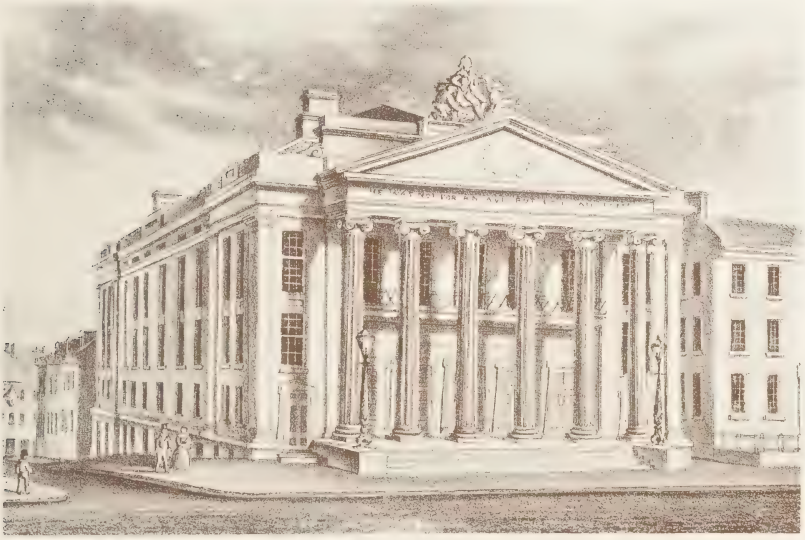
Residence of Henri Chouteau, St. Louis
Built about 1830, at S. E. Cor. Twelfth and Clark

The Catholic Cathedral at Second and Walnut Streets in Saint Souis, as it appeared in 1835
Morton & Laveille, St. Louis, Architects
The building to the west was an orphan asylum; the building to the east was the priests' residence.

Old Catholic Cathedral, St. Louis
Built in 1834, at Second and Walnut Streets
Morton & Laveille, St. Louis, Architects

Interior, Old Catholic Cathedral
Second and Walnut Streets, St. Louis
Morton & Laveille, St. Louis, Architects

Arrow Rock Tavern, at Arrow Rock, Saline County
Built in 1830, and continuously in use since then
Restored in 1925 under direction of L. Baylor Pendleton, Architect, of St. Louis,
with funds provided by the State of Missouri and the Daughters of the American Revolution.



Shakespearean Theater, Saint Louis
Opened July 3, 1837
Lewis M. Clark, St. Louis, Architect
Built at S. E. Cor. Third and Olive Streets. Razed in 1855

First Building at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Boone County
Erected in 1840-41
A. Stephen Hills, Architect
This building burned in 1892. The six stone columns were left standing on the campus as a reminder of the early days

Dr. McDowell's Medical College, a Branch of Kemper College, St. Louis
Built in 1840
Design by Mr. Lewis; drawing by Mr. Drake
(The building faced east, Chouteau's Lake in the rear)

Church of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Louis
Built in 1840
Lewis M. Clark, St. Louis, Architect

Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis
Dedicated October 11, 1840
Abandoned June 28, 1868
Lucas Bradley, St. Louis, Architect

Interior, Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis
Built in 1840
Lucas Bradley, Architect

Home of Beverly Allen, St. Louis
Built in 1841, in the center of a large estate known as "Bellegarde," overlooking the Mississippi River. It remained in the possession of the family until 1909

Home of William Russell, at 917 Russell Ave., St. Louis
Built in 1842

Doorway of J. B. C. Lucas' Residence
611 Market Street, St. Louis
Built about 1835

The First Building Erected on Capitol Hill,
Jefferson City
Begun in 1838. Completed about 1845
A. Stephen Hills, Architect

Second Baptist Church, St. Louis
Erected in 1847 at S. W. Cor. Sixth and Locust
Oliver A. Hart, Architect
(Second building for the congregation)

Church of the Messiah, Unitarian
N. W. Cor. 9th and Olive, St. Louis
(Second building for the Congregation)
Erected in 1852. Abandoned 1881

Home of Gen. Thos. L. Price, Jefferson City
Built in 1842
Razed in 1905 to make way for the Supreme Court Building
In this house, Thos. H. Benton planned his last campaign, which rounded out his thirty years in the Senate of the United States

Parlor of the Price Mansion, at Jefferson City
House built in 1842
Parlor furnished as pictured in 1854

The Courthouse, St. Louis, as originally designed
Viewed from the southeast, the Planters' Hotel to the extreme right along Fourth Street
Henry Singleton, Architect 1839 to 1851; Robert S. Mitchell, Architect 1851 to 1857

The Courthouse at Independence, Jackson County, in 1849

St. Vincent's Academy, Cape Girardeau
Built in 1843 and still in use

St. Stanislaus' Seminary, Florissant, St. Louis County
Built in 1847

Dr. Charles A. Pope's Medical College, St. Louis
Built in 1848 at Seventh and Myrtle Streets
With Funds Provided by Dr. Pope's Father-in-Law, Col. John O'Fallon
George I. Barnett, St. Louis, Architect

House Built in 1849 for Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky, on his farm, "Old Orchard,"
In St. Louis County, Missouri
The farm later became a part of Calvary Cemetery and the house is still standing there.

Residence of James H. Lucas, St. Louis
Erected at the S. W. Cor. 9th and Olive Streets in 1849
William Fulton, Architect

Country Home of Henry Shaw, St. Louis
Erected in 1849
Barnett & Peck, St. Louis, Architects

Town House of Henry Shaw, which stood at the S. W. Cor. of 7th and Locust Streets, St. Louis
Built in 1850. Barnett & Peck, Architects
Taken down in 1891 and re-built in Shaw's Garden

Union Methodist Church, St. Louis
Built in 1853 at N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Locust Streets
George I. Barnett, St. Louis, Architect. Razed about 1901.

The Setting of Selma Hall, or Kennett's Castle, near Selma Landing
On the Mississippi, Jefferson County

The Steps leading from Selma Landing to Selma Hall
Built in 1854 for Ferdinand Kennett
George I. Barnett, St. Louis, Architect

Selma Hall, or Kennett's Castle
Built in 1854 for Ferdinand Kennett
George I. Barnett, St. Louis, Architect

A Terrace at Selma Hall, or Kennett's Castle, at Selma Landing, Jefferson County
Built in 1854. George I. Barnett, St. Louis, Architect
(The Stone Urns and Iron Work were Imported from England)

High School, St. Louis
Built in 1856 at N. E. Cor. 15th and Olive Streets
William Rumbold, St. Louis, Architect
Said to have been the first Public High School west of the Mississippi. Abandoned 1893.

Trinitarian Congregational Church, St. Louis
Built at Tenth and Locust Streets, in 1859
George I. Barnett, St. Louis, Architect

Brannock Hall, Central College at Fayette, Howard County
Built in 1856 and still in use. Solomon Jenkins, Architect.

First Presbyterian Church, St. Louis
Dedicated in October, 1855
Abandoned in 1889
Oliver A. Hart, St. Louis, Architect
(Second building for the Congregation)

Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, St. Louis
Built at Sixteenth and Walnut in 1864
Oliver A. Hart, St. Louis, Architect
Abandoned in 1877

Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Louis
Built in 1857
Barnett & Weber, St. Louis, Architects

Clay County Courthouse at Liberty
Built in 1858
Peter McDuff, Weston, Missouri, Architect

W. G. Downing Residence, at Memphis, Scotland County
Built in 1858
Probably designed by Solomon Jenkins, who was the Architect of the Scotland County Courthouse, built in 1858

Ralls County Courthouse, at New London
Built in 1858 and still in use

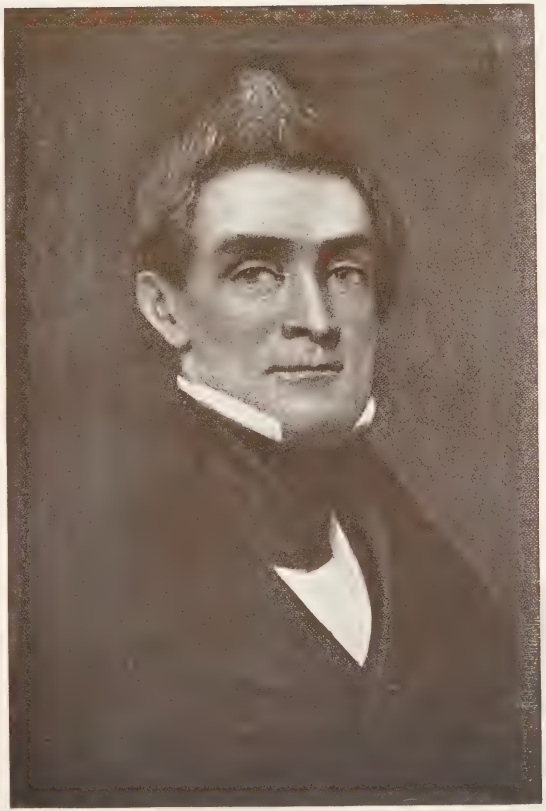
Residence of Gen. D. M. Frost, St. Louis
Erected in 1858. Geo. I. Barnett, St. Louis, Architect
(When built, the district was known as "Carr Place" now Wash Street. The house is still standing.)

The City University, St. Louis
Erected in 1859, at N. E. Cor. 16th and Pine Streets
George I. Barnett, Architect
The City University was a Presbyterian Institution. It closed in 1861. The building was then leased to Prof. Edward Wyman for his private school, and still later it was the home of Mrs. Cuthbert's Female Seminary.

St. Louis Courthouse as it Appears Today, Begun in 1839; Completed in 1862
Henry Singleton, Robt. S. Mitchell, Thos. D. P. Lanham, and Wm. Rumbold, Architects

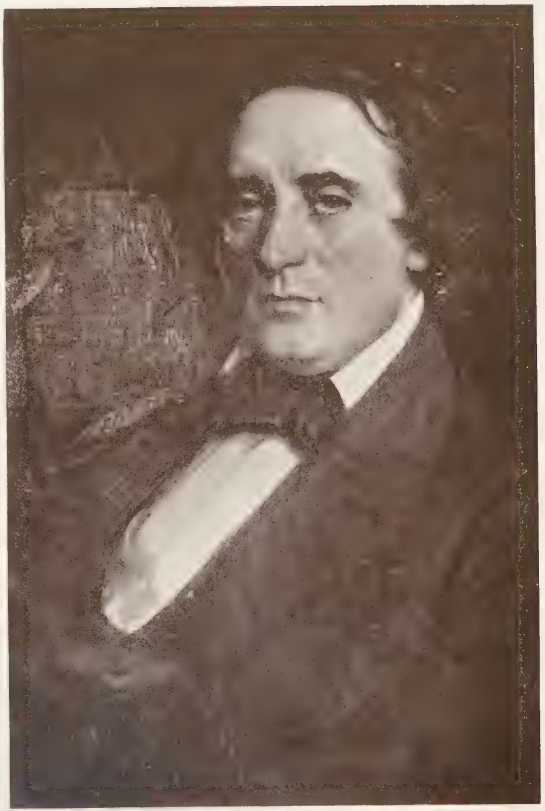
Residence of Dr. Alexander N. DeMenil, St. Louis
(The rear part of the house was built in 1842, in the center of a farm lying between St. Louis and Carondelet. It was bought in 1854 by Dr. Nicolas N. DeMenil, father of the present owner, and the front part of the house, with the two-story porch, was added in 1863.)

In Memoriam



COURTESY MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

George Morton
Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 25, 1790
Died in St. Louis, Missouri, January 9, 1865



FROM A PAINTING BY CHESTER HARDING

George Ingham Barnett
Born in Nottingham, England, March 20, 1815
Died in St. Louis, Missouri, December 29, 1898

CHAPTER II

ON THE 9TH OF APRIL, 1865, the long, civil warfare in the States came to a close at Appomattox Courthouse; and the manner in which the leaders of the opposing armies conducted themselves at that surrender helped immeasurably to soften the old animosities. It is an interesting fact of history that both Lee and Grant had spent some of the earlier years of their lives in Missouri. From 1837 to 1839 Lieutenant Robert E. Lee was engaged in the work of improving the Harbor of St. Louis for the United States Government,—his commanding officer at that time being General Charles Gratiot. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he had set out for the Southwest from Jefferson Barracks, the old Army Post just south of St. Louis; and Grant too had gone forth to that campaign from Jefferson Barracks. After the Mexican War, Grant resigned his commission in the Army and tried to make a living in the real estate business in St. Louis. When that failed, he turned to his small farm, a few miles southwest of St. Louis. Then had come the War, and entering it inconspicuously, he had emerged as a national figure.

With the cessation of hostilities there came, in Missouri, a feverish activity in railroad building; and those railroads in a few years brought about great changes in the map of the State. The boundaries remained as they had been, but new towns came into being along the new railroads; while many of the older towns which had attained their size by their location on either the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers, found their importance waning with the gradual decline of steamboat traffic.

The most conspicuous example of a town that grew rapidly after the Civil War, and by means of the activity in railroad building, was Kansas City. It had attained something of a reputation as an enterprising community in the days before the War because of its location at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers. St. Joseph, a few miles to the north, had become the western terminus of a railroad with the completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph in 1859; and Kansas City, realizing that its very life depended upon the immediate acquisition of the steel highways, set about the task of getting them with an enterprise that soon won the admiration of Western Missouri.

The pioneer architect of Kansas City was Asa B. Cross who went there in 1858 from St. Louis. Born in Camden, New Jersey on December 9, 1826, Mr. Cross had come West in the early 'fifties and worked for a few years in St. Louis. His first commission of any importance in Kansas City was the Pacific Hotel, built at the southwest corner of Fourth and Delaware Streets in 1860. It burned in 1867 but was rebuilt the following year on a larger scale. Then when Kansas City had acquired several railroads, leading in all directions, Mr. Cross designed the first Union Station there. Located in the West Bottoms and connected with the main part of the City by the inclined Ninth Street Cable Line, the Kansas City Union Station excited the amazement of thousands of native sons and daughters from Western Missouri and from Kansas who had their first taste of metropolitan bustle and confusion in that building.

Mr. Cross continued a wide practice in Kansas City until his death there on August 18, 1894. His grandson, Alfred E. Barnes, is a member of the firm Hoit, Price & Barnes,—one of the leading architectural organizations in present-day Kansas City.

Other pioneer architects of Kansas City were Adriance Van Brunt and his younger brother, John Van Brunt. In later years they were members of the firm Van Brunt & Hertz. Adriance Van Brunt was admitted to the American Institute of Architects in 1873; and when the first Park Board was organized in Kansas City, he served on it for several years. One of the newer boulevards in Kansas City is named in his honor.

Architectural history in Western Missouri is woven around "Vaughan's Diamond" at The Junction in Kansas City more than any other building. Mr. Vaughan was an early dealer in real

estate and when he engaged Mr. Cross to erect a pretentious building at the most strategic corner in that growing town in 1869, he unknowingly placed there a siren who was to lure many future real estate dealers and arthitects to financial peril. The junction of Main, Delaware and Ninth Streets was then, and for forty years thereafter, the busiest corner in Kansas City. The Ninth Street Cable Line loaded and unloaded the greater number of its passengers there; persons making appointments, either business or social, usually specified The Junction as the meeting place; and thus Mr. Vaughan's property was the object of much speculation. After the "Diamond" had been surpassed by more modern buildings on other corners, first one enterprising architect and then another would join forces with a promoter, and ere long the newspapers would herald the story of a projected office building or hotel for that site. After 1910 when the new Union Station was begun, Ninth Street was considered too far north for future greatness as a business street; and all hope of seeing a Flatiron Building at The Junction vanished. About 1920 a modest hotel building, of no architectural pretension, was built there.

Among the early architects in St. Joseph were Stigers & Boettner; P. F. Meagher; and W. Angelo Powell. They were all located in that City prior to 1870. E. D. Mason was another early architect in St. Joseph and was admitted to the American Institute of Architects in 1873. The work of nearly all those men has disappeared, but it is surprising to find so good an example of Early English Gothic as the Corby Memorial Chapel, built near Saint Joseph in 1871-72 and designed by P. F. Meagher. John F. Corby was one of the very successful business men of early St. Jospeh, and his wife was, before her marriage, Miss Amanda Musick, of Florissant, St. Louis County, Missouri.

The outstanding man in the history of the profession in the western section of the State is Edmond Jacques Eckel, who was born of French parentage at Strasbourg, Alsace, France, on June 22, 1845. In the fall of 1864 he was admitted to the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and after his graduation in 1868, he came to America. Working for a short time in New York, he later went to Cleveland; and then the next year he ventured further west to Omaha. While enroute from Omaha to Kansas City, he was detained at St. Joseph by a railroad wreck, and while waiting for the wreck to be cleared up, he looked about the town and concluded it was a good location for a young architect. That decision was made on July 3, 1869 and Mr. Eckel is still active in the profession there. He worked first for P. F. Meagher and later for Stigers & Boettner. Late in the 'seventies he launched into independent practice; and in 1880 he entered into partnership with George R. Mann, and the firm of Eckel & Mann continued until 1893. After that Mr. Eckel practiced alone until 1908 when the partnership of Eckel & Boschen was formed. That association existed only two years; and in 1910 Mr. Will S. Aldrich came to St. Joseph from New York and entered into the partnership of Eckel & Aldrich which still exists. Mr. George R. Eckel, a son of Edmond J. Eckel, and an alumnus of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Class of 1905, is also a member of the firm. Mr. Aldrich was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1888; and in 1895 he was the winner of the Rotch Traveling Scholarship. All the members of the firm are members of the American Institute of Architects,—Mr. Edmond J. Eckel being a Fellow.

Returning to the situation in St. Louis, we find that after the Civil War Mr. George I. Barnett was resuming the wide practice he had enjoyed prior to that interruption. About the time of the War, Henry G. Isaacs came to St. Louis and began work in the office of Mr. Barnett. Born in Philadelphia, in 1840, Mr. Isaacs was educated at Trinity School in New York, and after his graduation there, he entered the office of Richard Upjohn, one of the really great Gothic designers in the early history of American Architecture. In later years Mr. Isaacs practiced independently in St. Louis and designed the Church of the Holy Communion (Episcopal); the Patchen Residence at Twenty-third and Locust; and the Mercantile Library Building which replaced the old one designed by Robert S. Mitchell.

Another luminary appears for the first time in the pages of this Chapter. Thomas Waryng Walsh came to St. Louis about 1850 from Kilkenny, Ireland where his father, William Walsh, was an architect. After receiving his education at Trinity College, Dublin, Thomas W. Walsh entered the office of Sir William Dean Butler for his professional training. His most famous work in St. Louis was the Four Courts Building, erected at Twelfth and Clark in 1869-70 at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars. He was also the architect of the present buildings for St. Louis University at Grand and West Pine; and designed the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Grand and Lindell, but died on March 29, 1890 before the design was executed. His son, Robert W. Walsh, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, is still living in St. Louis but has retired from active practice; and Robert P. Walsh, the fourth generation of the family to follow the profession, is now in the office of Trueblood & Graf, prominent St. Louis architects.

Of the homes illustrated in this Chapter, many follow very closely the general types of residence work done before the War. The conspicuous example of a house that was considered up-to-the-minute in 1869 was that of J. O. Pierce, built at Chouteau and St. Ange Avenues in St. Louis, and which was soon nicknamed "Cracker Castle" because the owner had accumulated a fortune by making "hardtack" and crackers during the Civil War. We may wonder, as we look at the picture, how any architect could have designed a building so ugly; but if those critics have the right idea who contend that an architect should make his buildings reflect the fads of the era in which they are born, then C. B. Clarke succeeded admirably in his design of the Pierce residence, for where could there be found a better background for a generation of women who wore bustles and men who wore Prince Albert coats and stove-pipe hats? Certainly nothing on land was more suggestive of the Victorian Era; and when that same generation needed to travel, they had the salon of the steamboat "Grand Republic", designed and furnished according to the best ideas that the World's Exposition in London had brought forth in 1859.

In the early 'seventies Vandeventer Place in St. Louis had its beginning as an exclusive residence neighborhood. The first house built there, on the north side of the Place, at the Grand Avenue entrance, was the home of Charles H. Peck who came out to St. Louis from his native city, New York, about 1840. Mr. Peck had prepared himself for the architectural profession and followed that line of work for the first ten years of his life in St. Louis. From 1848 to 1850 he was in partnership with George I. Barnett, but about 1851 he founded the Vulcan Iron Works in which business he soon accumulated a fortune. He was one of the first Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and a promoter of the first Lindell Hotel.

It is in this Chapter that we first hear of Thomas B. Annan, who was born in St. Louis in 1839 and admitted to the Institute in 1874. In 1875 Mr. Annan was in partnership with Major F. D. Lee and in that year they completed the Merchant's Exchange Building in St. Louis, a remarkable building for its day. The fine old walnut woodwork of the interior is the object of much admiration today.

The Cupples residence, illustrated in Chapter III, is another one of Mr. Annan's commissions, and it is also notable for its interior woodwork.

In 1880 another native Missourian had begun to make a reputation in architecture. He was Andrew Jackson Bryan, who went out to San Francisco about 1870 from Livingston County, Missouri. His book "Architectural Proportion", published in 1880, had a wide circulation at that time. William L. Steele had considerable fun with the book in his article entitled "The Cult of the Column" which appeared in "The Architect" (New York) in August, 1927; but when we consider that present-day American writers have the benefit of all the light shed on architectural theories in the forty-eight years past, and that the author of "Architectural Proportion" was only thirty-two years old when he wrote the book, then we can afford to be a little more charitable in our criticism.

The only architect in Missouri who was admitted to the Institute in 1881 was M. F. Bell, of Fulton; and in 1883 the only candidate accepted was H. William Kirchner, of St. Louis.

In 1884 five men from St. Louis were admitted. They were Charles E. Illsley, Jerome B. Legg, Charles F. May; Charles K. Ramsay and Isaac S. Taylor.

The year 1885, saw a large group of Missouri architects entering the Institute, as follows: Edmond J. Eckel of St. Joseph; Pierce B. Furber, Thomas J. Furlong, Charles C. Hellmers, Jr., J. H. McNamara and Alfred F. Rosenheim, all of St. Louis; and the following men from Kansas City: Fred B. Hamilton, G. M. D. Knox, L. L. Levering and Herman Probst. H. H. Hohenschild of Rolla, Missouri was also admitted in 1885.

The year 1886 marked a turning point not only in the history of Missouri's Architecture but in that of the whole Nation. It was then that one of the strong personalities in architectural history, Henry Hobson Richardson, succumbed to a fatal illness at the age of forty-seven. He had brought the whole country to thinking in terms of the Romanesque Style for all classes of buildings; and shortly before his death he requested that his practice be turned over to three young men in his office, Messrs. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge—but he did not demand that they perpetuate his name in their work. The senior member of the new firm, George F. Shepley, was born in St. Louis, Missouri on November 7, 1860. After his graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he entered the office of H. H. Richardson and a few years later married Mr. Richardson's daughter. The firm Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge executed a large amount of work in St. Louis during the next decade and established a St. Louis office.

The year 1886 saw the beginning of another firm that was soon to achieve a national reputation. It was then that William S. Eames and Thomas Crane Young entered into the partnership which was to play so large a part in the development of architecture in the West during the next thirty years. Their high standing has been due not only to the many fine buildings they designed and built, but it has been traceable in equal measure to the character of the two men composing the firm. We shall have more to say of Eames & Young in Chapters III and IV, since their greatest activities took place after 1889.

Another notable figure first heard of during the years embraced within this Chapter was Theodore Carl Link. Born near Heidelberg, Germany on March 17, 1850, Mr. Link studied architecture and engineering at the Ecole Centrale in Paris. He came to America when twenty years of age and for the first three years worked in New York and Philadelphia. He first came to St. Louis in 1873 and shortly thereafter was made Assistant Chief Engineer at Forest Park, which was then being laid out. Later he was appointed Superintendent of Public Parks for the entire City, which post he held until 1876. After that he practiced his profession in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia until 1883, when he returned to St. Louis. He was admitted to the American Institute of Architects in 1889. We shall hear more of Mr. Link in Chapter III.

The name Van Brunt took on added importance in the architectural history of Missouri in 1887 when Henry Van Brunt and Frank M. Howe, who had succeeded the firm of Ware & Van Brunt in Boston, established themselves in Kansas City.

Born in Boston in 1832, Henry Van Brunt was not related to Adriance and John Van Brunt who had preceded him in coming to Kansas City. Henry Van Brunt was a member of the American Institute of Architects from its beginning, in 1857. He served as Secretary of the organization in 1861, which was about the time that he formed the partnership in Boston with William Robert Ware, who later was the head of the first School of Architecture at Columbia University in New York.

Benj. Lewis Memorial Library at Glasgow, Howard County
Built in 1866
John Aldridge, Architect

Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, as it appeared in 1866
Begun in 1858 by Henry Shaw, of St. Louis, and deeded to the City at his death in 1889
George I. Barnett was architect for Mr. Shaw when the Garden was planned

Mullanphy Home for Emigrants, St. Louis
Built in 1867, at Fourteenth and Howard Streets, from Funds Provided by Bryan Mullanphy
George I. Barnett and Alfred H. Piquenard, St. Louis, Architects
Later leased to the School Board for the Douglas School

Building for the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute
S. W. Cor. 7th and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis
Erected in 1867. Thomas W. Walsh, Architect
Later used by the Public School Library. Still later known as the Wabash Building.

Christ Church (Episcopal) St. Louis
First occupied in 1867. Third building for the congregation
Leopold Eidlitz, New York, Architect
The tower was added in 1910, Kivas Tully, St. Louis, Architect

The Four Courts Building, St. Louis
Thomas W. Walsh, Architect, St. Louis
Erected in 1869-70 at S. E. Cor. 12th and Clark Streets
On the site of the old Henri Chouteau Residence (See page 22)

The Executive Mansion, Jefferson City
George I. Barnett, Architect
Erected in 1872 and still in use

"Vaughan's Diamond" at The Junction,
Kansas City
Built in 1869
Asa B. Cross, Kansas City, Architect

Residence of J. O. Pierce, St. Louis
Built at Chouteau and St. Ange Avenues about
1868 and popularly known as "Cracker Castle"
C. B. Clarke, St. Louis, Architect

Home of Louis A. Benoist
N. W. Cor. Eighth and Pine Streets, St. Louis, as it appeared in 1870
(The steeple appearing between the chimneys is that of the Church of the Messiah, Ninth and Olive)

Corby Memorial Chapel, near St. Joseph
Built in 1871-72
P. F. Meagher, St. Joseph, Architect

St. Joseph's Catholic Church
At Edina, Knox County
Built in 1874 and still in use

Grace Episcopal Church
At Chillicothe, Livingston County
Erected in 1870 and still in use

Cabin of the "Grand Republic"
The Finest of the Steamboats that Plied the Mississippi River in 1873

Building for the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Erected at N. W. Corner Sixth and Locust Streets, St. Louis, in 1874
George I. Barnett, St. Louis, Architect
(Now known as the Equitable Building)

Grand Avenue Entrance to Tower Grove Park, St. Louis
Built in 1872
George I. Barnett, Architect

Central Public School, at Chillicothe, Livingston County
Erected in 1875. Razed in 1923
C. B. Clarke, St. Louis, Architect

Ulrici Tomb, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis
Built in 1876
George I. Barnett, Architect
(Mrs. Ulrici was a daughter of Gabriel R. Paul)

Tomb of Doctor Brock, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis
Built in 1874
George I. Barnett, Architect

Eads' Bridge, at St. Louis
Completed in 1874, and designed by Capt. James B. Eads, Civil Engineer, of St. Louis
The most architectural of all the bridges in Missouri's history

Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis
Completed in 1875
Lee & Annan, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of Henry T. Blow, at Carondelet, St. Louis County as it appeared in 1876

Saxton Bank Bldg., St. Joseph
Erected 1880
Edmond J. Eckel, Architect

Residence of J. L. D. Morrison, St. Louis
Erected 1870
28th and Locust Streets, S. E. Corner

Church of the Messiah, Unitarian, St. Louis
Built in 1881 at N. E. Cor. Locust and Garrison Streets
Peabody & Stearns, Boston, Architects
(Third Building for the Congregation)

Courtesy Missouri Historical Society, St. L

Southern Hotel, St. Louis
Completed in 1881, on the site of the old Southern Hotel
George I. Barnett, St. Louis, Architect
(Said to have been the first fire-proof building in the west)

Museum of Fine Arts, N. W. Cor. 19th and Locust Streets, St. Louis
Peabody & Stearns, Boston, Architects
Dedicated May 10, 1881, as a Memorial to Wayman Crow, Jr. and Deeded to Washington University

The St. Louis Club, at Locust and Ewing, St. Louis
Built in 1885
Peabody & Stearns, Boston
Abandoned in 1899

Residence for N. P. Ogden, St. Joseph
Erected 1885
Eckel & Mann, St. Joseph, Architects

Residence for John R. Lionberger, St. Louis
Built in 1886
H. H. Richardson, Boston, Architect
Now the home of Mrs. Geo. F. Tower, Jr.

Residence at S. W. Corner Cabanne and Goodfellow Avenues, St. Louis
H. H. Richardson, Boston, Architect
Erected in 1886 for Henry S. Potter. Now the home of E. J. Russell, of the firm Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Architects

The Warder Grand Theater, Kansas City
Built in 1887. M. U. Vrydagh, Architect
Now known as the Auditorium. Was the largest Theater in the west at the time it was built by Col. George Warder, of Kansas City, formerly of Chillicothe, Missouri

The Coates House, Kansas City
Built in 1889, at S. E. Cor. 10th and Broadway
Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City, Architects

Board of Trade Building, Kansas City
Built in 1888
Burnham & Root, Chicago, Architects

American National Bank Bldg., St. Joseph
Erected 1889
Eckel & Mann, Architects

Courtesy State Historical Society, Columbia

The Kansas City Club, Kansas City
Built in 1888 at Twelfth and Wyandotte Streets
Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City, Architects

Trinity Episcopal Church, Kansas City
Built in 1888 at S. E. Cor. 10th and Tracy Streets
Burling & Whitehouse, Chicago, Architects

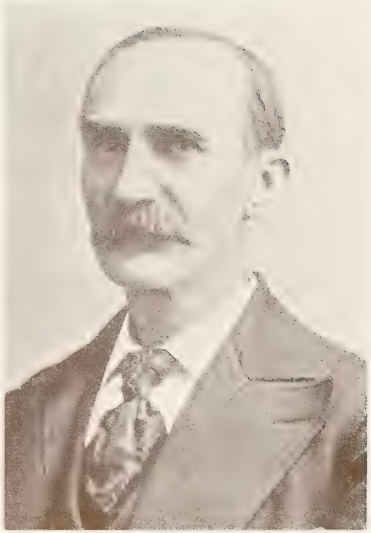
Residence for J. B. Moss, St. Joseph
Erected 1889
Eckel & Mann, Architects

Residence for J. W. McAllister, St. Joseph
Erected 1889
Eckel & Mann, Architects

In Memoriam

Asa B. Cross
Born in Camden, N. J., Dec. 9, 1826
Died in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 18, 1894

Thomas Waryng Walsh
Born in Kilkenny, Ireland, July 15, 1827
Died in St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1890



Thomas B. Annan
Born in St. Louis, Dec. 17, 1839
Died in St. Louis, Nov. 12, 1906

CHAPTER III

MUCH writing of a trivial nature has been done in recent years concerning the so-called "Gay Nineties". Discounting a large part of these effusions and studying seriously the work of those years, we must conclude that at least in architecture the 'Nineties marked one of the most romantic periods in our history. It was in that decade that skyscrapers had their beginning; the first large railway passenger stations were built in those years; and there was a general awakening of interest in architecture on the part of the American public.

In St. Louis the year 1890 was a milestone in the history of the profession for it was then that the St. Louis Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was organized; and William S. Eames, one of the youngest members of the profession at that time, was elected the first President of the Chapter. Born in Clinton, Michigan on August 4, 1857, Mr. Eames removed to St. Louis with his parents in 1863, and was fitted for college in the public schools of this City. He then entered Washington University and was graduated from that Institution in the Class of 1878. He began his course of training for architecture by working as a draftsman in the offices of St. Louis architects, devoting three years to such work. In 1881 he went abroad and made a complete tour of the continent and upon his return to St. Louis, was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings. He held that position until 1886, when he entered into partnership with Thomas C. Young. Thomas Crane Young, the junior member of the firm Eames & Young, was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin in 1858. His early education was obtained at the Grand Rapids High School, where he was graduated; and afterwards he studied for one year at the Art Academy in Cincinnati. Coming to St. Louis as a student of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, Mr. Young entered upon his notable career as an architect. Upon completing his studies at the Art School, four years were spent in the offices of E. M. Wheelwright, and of Ware & Van Brunt of Boston; and two more years in European travel, including work at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the University of Heidelberg. Mr. Young is still living in St. Louis and is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Of the buildings illustrated in this Chapter the first ones are the Samuel Cupples Residence in St. Louis and the George F. Winter Residence in Kansas City. While these have more generous fenestration than the typical Richardsonian house, they still show the lingering influence of the Romanesque Style.

In the midst of all the Romanesque work that was done in Missouri during the 'Eighties and on down through the 'Nineties, there appeared in Kansas City, in 1890, an office building which was a decided departure from the prevailing style. This was the New York Life Insurance Company's Kansas City Building, on Ninth Street, facing Baltimore Avenue. While this building was still new, Louis Sullivan completed the Wainwright Building in St. Louis, in 1891, and instituted a far-reaching theory in the design of modern office buildings. In 1892 Mr. Sullivan designed the Wainwright Tomb, in Bellefontaine Cemetery, and applied his intricate geometrical ornament to it also. In 1893 he designed two more large buildings in St. Louis—the Union Trust Building, at the northwest corner of Seventh and Olive Streets, and the St. Nicholas Hotel, at the northwest corner of Eighth and Locust. In the Wainwright Building Sullivan emphasized the steel construction by means of his strong, vertical lines of brick and terra-cotta; in the St. Nicholas Hotel, he imparted a domestic character to his design by means of the gable roof, the conspicuous chimneys, and the bay windows.

During the years 1893-94 the picturesque architecture of Saint Louis gained three notable additions. One was the City Hall, the work of Eckel & Mann, of St. Joseph; the next was the Union Station, a little further west on Market Street, at Eighteenth, of which Theodore C. Link,

of St. Louis, was the architect. The St. Louis Union Station was the first of the many fine railway passenger stations built in this country during the past thirty-five years; and while the newer ones have more modern equipment, the St. Louis Station still has the virtue of being distinctive. Fortunately its sordid surroundings will soon be removed and an adequate approach provided.

The third of the three picturesque buildings was the Visitation Convent, at Cabanne and Belt Avenues, designed by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett of St. Louis. This was one of the early commissions of that firm, composed at that time of George D. and Thomas P. Barnett, sons of George Ingham Barnett, and John Haynes. In 1911 Thomas P. Barnett withdrew from the firm and established an independent office; and the firm name of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett was perpetuated by taking into the partnership, George H. Barnett, son of George D. Barnett.

An event of far-reaching importance in the history of the profession occured one evening in October, 1894 when a group of younger architects in St. Louis met in a temporary frame building which was located in the center of Twelfth Street and used as the office of the Contractor who was erecting the new City Hall, at Twelfth and Market. The purpose of the meeting was the formation of an Architectural Club, and the organization begun that night has continued down to the present time, with a varied and interesting career. There were many brilliant young men among the charter members of the Club, men whose talent was recognized all over the country. Oscar Enders was then designer for Isaac Taylor; J. Willard Adams, the first President of the Club, was designer for Theodore C. Link; Harvey Ellis was designer for Eckel & Mann, of St. Joseph and St. Louis; and William B. Ittner was then working for Eames & Young. The Club during those early years occupied rented quarters in various locations in the downtown district. At one time they were located in the Holland Building and later on in the Dolph Building. About 1899 they were located in the old William Morrison Residence, at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Locust, which is still standing and now used as the headquarters of the Jefferson Club. Again they found a haven in the old Museum of Fine Arts, at Nineteenth and Locust; and finally, in 1909, they managed to buy the brick stable which belonged to the old Guerin homestead, and which Jules Guerin had used as a studio. The stable was remodeled and made a snug clubhouse, but by 1914 the growth of the Club, especially in its Atelier, demanded more room. A strip of ground was purchased to the north of the stable, and an addition built; but by 1923 the Atelier had again outgrown its quarters. In the spring of that year the Club bought the sixteen-room brick residence which had been built about 1888 by Jules Guerin's father, at 3964 Washington Avenue; and thus the Club had obtained a foothold on a major thoroughfare, after nearly twenty-nine years' existence.

Although the Club has had in its membership, from the beginning, the majority of the older and prominent architects of St. Louis, it has always been essentially a young men's organization. The most important feature through all the years has been the educational work. Evening classes in architectural design have been held annually and also classes in outdoor sketching. It is interesting to look back over the work of the Sketch Classes of bygone summers and find a water color drawing of the Old Cathedral, at Second and Walnut Streets in St. Louis, signed by Benno Janssen, in 1897. Benno Janssen, a native of St. Louis, is now one of the outstanding architects of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His elder brother, Ernest C. Janssen of St. Louis, has for many years been a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. There are other old-time sketches signed by boys of another decade who have since become leading members of the profession here in St. Louis.

About twenty years ago an anonymous donor established a Scholarship at Washington University in St. Louis which is known as the St. Louis Architectural Club Scholarship, and many worthy young men have been helped along the way by means of that fund. In 1923 Preston J. Bradshaw, St. Louis Architect, established an annual prize of One Hundred Dollars for the best work in the Summer Sketch Class.

Meetings of the Club are held on the first and third Thursdays in each month, from October to June, in the older building at 514 Culver Way; and officers are elected in April of each year.

In the year that the Club was organized, 1894, two young architects came to St. Louis together from Texas, each bringing with him a son who was to serve the Architectural Club as President in future years. Those two young architects of that date were William A. Cann and J. Hal Lynch. Mr. Cann has been dead for several years, but J. Hal Lynch & Son are still practicing in St. Louis—most of their work, however, being in the Southern States, and of an institutional character.

Shortly after Louis Sullivan had completed his three large buildings in St. Louis, the National Convention of the American Institute of Architects was held in St. Louis, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in 1895. Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, was then President of the Institute.

One of the most conspicuous contributions that Missouri has made to American Architecture had its beginning in 1897 when William B. Ittner was appointed Commissioner of School Buildings for the Board of Education in St. Louis. Born in St. Louis, September 4, 1864, Mr. Ittner acquired his education in the schools of this City, being graduated from the Manual Training School, which was then a department of Washington University, in 1884. His architectural studies were pursued at Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1887. In the same year that Mr. Ittner was appointed to his position with the School Board, he served the St. Louis Architectural Club as President, and continued in that office during 1898. His work in St. Louis soon attracted national attention, and in 1914 he severed his connection with the School Board for the purpose of extending his practice to other sections of the Nation. While the impression prevails in some quarters that he confines his work to school buildings, it is interesting to find that he has designed two charming small churches in St. Louis; the large and impressive Scottish Rite Cathedral, on Lindell Boulevard; his own residence on Bartmer Avenue; and was associated with George F. A. Brueggeman in the designing of the building for the Missouri Athletic Association, in 1914.

Mr. Ittner is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and a Past President of the St. Louis Chapter. His son, William B. Ittner, Jr. is a member of the present firm, William B. Ittner, Incorporated; and David Stephen, Jr., who served as President of the St. Louis Architectural Club in 1912, is also a member of the firm.

Along in the middle or late 'Nineties John Lawrence Mauran came to St. Louis as a partner of the firm Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston and St. Louis. In 1900 he withdrew from his connection with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge and formed a partnership with Ernest J. Russell and Edward G. Garden, to practice under the firm title of Mauran, Russell & Garden. Born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1866, Mr. Mauran received his professional education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in the Class of 1889. After some time spent in travel and study in Europe, he returned to Boston and entered the office of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. Later the work of that firm took him to Chicago; and from there he came to St. Louis. He served as National Treasurer of the American Institute of Architects for two terms; and in 1915 was elected National President of the Institute, holding that office until 1918.

Ernest John Russell was born in London, England, March 5, 1870. He came to America at an early age and was educated in the public schools of Colorado Springs, Colorado. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects; a member of the City Plan Commission of St. Louis; and few architects in the country have served on as many juries for architectural competitions as has Mr. Russell.

William DeForrest Crowell, the junior member of the firm, Mauran, Russell & Crowell, is a native of Hyannis, Massachusetts where he was born on February 10, 1879. He received his

professional education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

In 1920 William F. Wischmeyer and W. Oscar Mullgardt were made Associates of the firm Mauran, Russell & Crowell. Mr. Mullgardt served as President of the St. Louis Architectural Club in 1913; and again in 1920.

At the National Convention of the American Institute of Architects in 1899, Henry Van Brunt of Kansas City, was elected President of that body. Mr. Van Brunt, who had removed to Kansas City in 1887 from Boston, was senior member of the firm Van Brunt & Howe. Besides carrying on a large practice, Mr. Van Brunt found time for considerable writing. His "Greek Lines and Other Architectural Essays" first appeared in The Atlantic Monthly in 1892, and were published in book form the following year. Another literary work of his was the translation of Violett le Duc's "Discourses on Architecture". Mr. Van Brunt died in 1903, leaving a son, Courtlandt Van Brunt, of the present firm, Buckley & Van Brunt, Architects, in Kansas City. The business of the firm Van Brunt & Howe passed to the firm Howe, Hoit & Cutler after Mr. Henry Van Brunt's death; Mr. Henry F. Hoit and Mr. William Cutler being the new members of the organization.

In the chronology of architectural events in Missouri there is nothing that eclipses in importance the founding of the School of Architecture at Washington University, in St. Louis, in 1901-02. Previous to that time the only person who had ever received a degree in architecture from a St. Louis institution of learning was Harry Newington, who was graduated from O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute in 1881. In later years Mr. Newington was in active practice in New York City, and retired a few years ago.

The new School of Architecture and Engineering at Washington University was in charge of Professor Frederick M. Mann and continued under him until 1910. Professor Mann was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1892; and received his Bachelor's Degree in Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894. The following year he received his Master's Degree at the same Institution. There were very few students in the School in the earlier years, but after Washington University moved out to its new campus in 1905, and the School of Architecture and Engineering was installed in Cupples Hall, No. 1, the Department grew gradually. We shall follow its growth in later Chapters.

Some writers have referred to the year 1904 as the Golden Age of St. Louis. Certainly the Louisiana Purchase Exposition did arouse much public interest in architecture, just as the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, ten years earlier, had done. However, the books published on the subject of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were so many and so comprehensive that it has been thought wise to limit space in this publication to one view of the central architectural feature of the grounds. The Administration Building for the Exposition was the massive granite structure which Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis had provided for the new group of Washington University's buildings. Cope & Stewardson, Philadelphia Architects, had brought that building to completion about the time that the World's Fair was under construction, and the University Corporation leased it to the Exposition Company for the duration of the Fair. The Fine Arts Building, a permanent structure of buff colored limestone, and designed by Cass Gilbert of New York, has come down to the City of St. Louis as a heritage from the Exposition; and after the temporary buildings had been removed from Forest Park, the Exposition Company took the remaining funds from its treasury and erected the colossal statue of Saint Louis in granite and bronze, placing it in front of the Art Museum as a gift to the City. Another gift to St. Louis from the Exposition Company was Jefferson Memorial Hall, completed in 1913, and built by Isaac Taylor, St. Louis Architect, to mark the main entrance to the World's Fair Grounds. This building now houses the collections of the Missouri Historical Society.

In connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition it is interesting to refer to the home of David R. Francis, which appears on Page 103 of this book. Mr. Francis was President of the Exposition Company and in that capacity host to all the distinguished visitors who attended the Fair. Grover Cleveland, formerly President of the United States, and Theodore Roosevelt, who then held that high office, were entertained there at the same time.

In 1904 the highest honor which the architectural profession can bestow upon one of its members was, for the second time, given to a Missouri architect. He was William S. Eames, of St. Louis. Mr. Eames continued in office during 1905.

After the feverish activity in building operations which had marked the preparation for the Exposition, nearly all the members of the profession in St. Louis were glad of an opportunity to rest. There were no events of major importance to the profession that took place in Missouri during the years 1905 and 1906.

Residence of Samuel Cupples, St. Louis
Completed in 1890
Thomas B. Annan, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of George F. Winter, Kansas City
Completed in 1890
Wm. S. Matthews, Kansas City, Architect

New York Life Insurance Company's Building at Kansas City
Completed in 1890
McKim, Mead & White, New York, Architects

Wainwright Building, St. Louis
Built in 1891
Adler & Sullivan, Chicago, and Charles K. Ramsey, St. Louis, Architects

The Wainwright Tomb, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis
Built in 1892
Louis H. Sullivan, Chicago, Architect

Photograph by John H. McCarthy

One of a group of twenty warehouses for Cupples Station, St. Louis
Built about 1892
Eames & Young, St. Louis, Architects

West End Hotel, St. Louis
Erected 1892
Beinke & Wees, St. Louis, Architects

Palmer College, at Albany, Gentry County
Built in 1891
Eckel & Mann, St. Joseph, Architects

Central High School, St. Louis
Erected 1893
Furlong & Brown, St. Louis, Architects
(The second public high school building in St. Louis)

Columbian Club, St. Louis
Erected 1893
Alfred F. Rosenheim, St. Louis, Architect

Public Library at Kansas City
Built in 1897
W. F. Hackney and Charles A. Smith, Kansas City, Architects

Residence for J. G. Chapman, in Vandeventer Place, St. Louis
Built in 1892
Eames & Young, St. Louis, Architects
Now the home of John Lawrence Mauran, of the firm Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Architects

Progress Club, Kansas City
Built in 1893
Frederick C. Gunn and Louis Curtis,
Kansas City, Architects

Entrance to Washington Terrace, St. Louis
Built in 1894
Geo. R. Mann, St. Louis, Architect
Harvey Ellis, Designer

Visitation Convent, St. Louis
Built in 1893
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Architects

John T. Davis Residence, Westmoreland Place, St. Louis
Built in 1893
Peabody, Stearns & Furber, Architects, of Boston and St. Louis

Hotel St. Nicholas, St. Louis
Erected in 1893
Adler & Sullivan, Chicago, Chas. K. Ramsey, St. Louis, Architects
(The scene of the National Convention, American Institute of Architects in 1895)

Union Trust Building, St. Louis
Built in 1892-93
Adler & Sullivan, Chicago, and Charles K. Ramsey, St. Louis, Architects
(Now known as the Central National Bank Building)

Mercantile Club, St. Louis
Built in 1893
Isaac Taylor, St. Louis, Architect
(Built on the site of Henry Shaw's old town house)

Planters' Hotel, St. Louis
Built in 1893
Isaac Taylor, St. Louis, Architect
Built on the site of the old Planters' Hotel, designed in 1837 by Henry Spence

City Hall, St. Louis
Erected 1894-95
Architects, Eckel & Mann, St. Joseph, Mo.

Courtesy St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Union Station, St. Louis
Built in 1893-94
Theodore C. Link, St. Louis, Architect

Waiting Room, Union Station, St. Louis
Built in 1893-94
Theodore C. Link, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of A. R. Meyer, Kansas City
Built in 1897
Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City, Architects

The Chapel, Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis
Built in 1896
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, and John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis
Architects

Auditorium, Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis
Built in 1898-99
Theodore C. Link, St. Louis, Architect

These buildings comprise the third home of the congregation

Residence of David R. Francis, St. Louis
Built in 1897
Eames & Young, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of J. J. Cruikshank, Hannibal, Marion County
Erected in 1899
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of J. C. Van Blarcom, St. Louis
Built in 1895
Architect, W. Albert Swasey, then of St. Louis
(Now the home of J. C. Moon)

Strauss Studio, St. Louis
Built in 1897
Architect, Louis C. Mullgardt, then of St. Louis

Residence of Doctor Henderson
Built in 1899
At 1017 The Paseo, Kansas City
Rudolf Markgraf, Architect

Residence of Edward C. Dameron, at Clarksville, Pike County
Built in 1897
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, and John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Architects

John A. Holmes Residence, Portland Place, St. Louis
Built in 1899
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, and John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Architects

St. Louis Club, St. Louis
Built in 1899
Freedlander & Dillon, New York, Architects; Lawrence Ewald, St. Louis, Associate Architect

Tootle-Lemon Bank Bldg., St. Joseph
Erected 1899
Edmond J. Eckel, Architect

Residence for John J. Tootle, St. Joseph
Erected 1900
Edmond J. Eckel, Architect

Building for the St. Louis Trust Company
(Later the St. Louis Union Trust Company)
Built in 1900
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, and John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Architects

The mantel from the Board of Directors' Room in the building is now installed in the lounge of the St. Louis Architectural Club, 1964 Washington Boulevard

Wyman School, St. Louis
Built in 1900
William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Architect

Brookings Hall, the Administration Building at Washington University, Saint Louis
Built in 1901
Cope & Stewardson, Philadelphia and St. Louis, Architects
The gift of Mr. Robert S. Brookings, of St. Louis and Washington, D. C. Used as the Administration Building for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

Upper Left—Cupples Hall, No. 1, Washington University, St. Louis
Built in 1901
The gift of Samuel Cupples, and the home of the School of Architecture
Cope & Stewardson, Philadelphia and St. Louis, Architects
Lower—Ridgley Library, Washington University, St. Louis
Built in 1903
Cope & Stewardson, Philadelphia and St. Louis, Architects
The gift of Stephen Ridgley

Yeatman High School, St. Louis
Built in 1903
William B. Ittner, Architect

Blow School, St. Louis
Built in 1902
William B. Ittner, Architect

St. John's M. E. Church, South, in St. Louis
Built in 1902
Theodore C. Link, St. Louis, Architect

Entrance Pylons, University City, St. Louis County
Erected in 1904
Eames & Young, St. Louis, Architects

Festival Hall at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Saint Louis, 1904
Cass Gilbert, New York, Architect
Geo. E. Kessler, St. Louis, Landscape Architect; Isaac S. Taylor, St. Louis, Supervising Architect of the Exposition

Photograph by Warwick Hartman

The Art Museum, Forest Park, St. Louis, from the Lagoon
Built in 1904
Cass Gilbert, New York, Architect

The Art Museum, Forest Park, St. Louis
Completed in 1904
Cass Gilbert, New York, Architect
The figure representing Sculpture is the work of
Daniel Chester French
The figure representing Painting is the work of
Louis St. Gaudens

Independence Boulevard Christian Church, Kansas City
Completed in 1905
Howe, Hoit & Cutler, Kansas City, Architects
Built of gray limestone, the six Ionic columns in front being monolithic

The R. A. Long Building, Kansas City
Erected in 1906
Howe, Hoit & Cutler, Kansas City, Architects

In Memoriam

Henry Van Brunt
Born September 5, 1832. Died April 9, 1903
National President, American Institute of Architects, in 1899

William S. Eames
Born August 4, 1857. Died March 5, 1915
National President, American Institute of Architects in 1904 and 1905

CHAPTER IV

REVIEWERS of recent American history have frequently mentioned the fact that the year 1907 was one of unusual religious zeal among all the denominations. They cite figures showing the growth of the different sects and point out the widespread interest in religious subjects among writers and students in the colleges and universities. It is therefore not surprising to find that in Missouri there was great activity that year in church building. In Kansas City there was the First Congregational Church; and in St. Louis the Second Baptist; the Church of the Messiah, Unitarian; Union Avenue Christian; and the Temple Israel. It was about that time too that work was begun on the New Catholic Cathedral, at Lindell and Newstead, in St. Louis.

There were several changes in the names of architectural firms in the State at that period. In Kansas City Charles A. Smith had formed a partnership with Messrs. Rea & Lovitt, under the firm title of Smith, Rea & Lovitt. Mr. William H. Cutler died in that year and the firm Howe, Hoit & Cutler became Howe & Hoit. After Mr. Howe's death in 1909, Mr. Henry F. Hoit carried on the business alone.

Another new firm appearing in Kansas City then was Wilder & Wight. Mr. Thomas Wight, formerly of the office of McKim, Mead & White in New York, had come West with Mr. Edward Wilder, a young man from Kansas who had been in the East studying architecture. Their partnership continued until 1912, when Mr. Wilder withdrew from the practice of architecture; and after Mr. William D. Wight came to Kansas City, the firm became Wight & Wight.

In St. Louis the new firm Mariner & LaBeaume was making headway. Mr. Louis LaBeaume, a native of St. Louis, had gone to New York in his early years for two years' study at the School of Architecture in Columbia University. After his work there, he had gained practical experience in the offices of Peabody & Stearns and of Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul in Boston; and when a large organization was being formed preparatory to the planning of the buildings for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, he was qualified to serve as Assistant to the Chief of Design on that work.

Mr. Mariner and Mr. LaBeaume continued together until 1912. In 1913 Mr. LaBeaume entered into partnership with Mr. Eugene S. Klein, a native of St. Louis who had received his professional education at Harvard University, and their association has continued down to the present time.

It was about 1907 that Albert B. Groves succeeded the firm of Weber & Groves in St. Louis. Born in Providence, Rhode Island in 1866, Mr. Groves was graduated from Cornell University in the Class of 1888, and shortly thereafter came to St. Louis.

In 1908 Ernest C. Klipstein of St. Louis entered into partnership with Walter L. Rathmann, and the firm Klipstein & Rathmann in the twenty years since then has become one of the prominent organizations in St. Louis. Mr. Klipstein, a native of St. Louis, was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894; and later he studied in Munich and also in Atelier Godfrey Freynet, in Paris. Returning to St. Louis after his European study, he practiced independently until 1908. Mr. Rathmann, the junior member of the firm, was also born and reared in St. Louis. He received his education at the School of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania. Both Mr. Klipstein and Mr. Rathmann are Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

In addition to all the native sons who had returned to St. Louis, there was one young architect from the South who had established himself in St. Louis about the time that the wave of church building was at its height in Missouri. L. Baylor Pendleton, a native of Atlanta, Georgia, had been graduated from the Georgia School of Technology in 1902 and came up to St. Louis not long after finishing his school work. He is now President of the St. Louis Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

Ernest Helfensteller, William A. Hirsch and Jesse N. Watson had entered into the partnership of Helfensteller, Hirsch & Watson about the time that this Chapter of our review begins. Mr. Helfensteller served as President of the St. Louis Architectural Club in 1903 and was succeeded in 1904 by Mr. Watson. Mr. Hirsch is a Past President of the St. Louis Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

By 1910 the School of Architecture at Washington University had eleven students above the Freshman Class, as contrasted with the three students in the entire school which had been the enrollment at the beginning nine years before. In that year Professor John Beverly Robinson succeeded Professor Frederick M. Mann as the head of the School. Born in New York State on June 10, 1853, John Beverly Robinson had received his education at Columbia College, New York (later Columbia University) during the years 1869 to 1872. He began the practice of architecture in New York City during the late 'Seventies; and in 1882 he entered into the partnership of Thayer & Robinson which continued until 1897. In 1885 he served as President of the Architectural League of New York; and in 1888 he was elected for the second time. From 1897 until 1910 he was Deputy Commissioner of Public School Buildings in the City of New York, coming from that position to his work at Washington University. In 1899 he wrote "Principles of Architectural Composition" and in 1908 he published another book which bore the title "Architectural Composition". He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects; and having reached the age limit for professors in 1916, he was retired by the University. In that same year he published his "Economics of Liberty". Professor Robinson was a lecturer at the St. Louis Architectural Club from 1911 to 1916.

New names appearing among the practicing architects in 1910 were those of George F. A. Brueggeman in St. Louis and Keene & Simpson in Kansas City. Mr. Brueggeman was born and reared in St. Louis and was graduated from the School of Architecture at Cornell University in the Class of 1895. He obtained his practical experience in the offices of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge; Mauran, Russell & Garden; and Eames & Young. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

The firm Keene & Simpson, composed of A. S. Keene and L. B. Simpson, has to its credit a large amount of work covering the eighteen years of its existence, and Mr. Simpson is now President of the Architectural League of Kansas City.

A distinct addition was made to the Faculty of the School of Architecture at Washington University in 1911 when Professor Charles Abella was appointed Professor of Design. During his student days at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, Professor Abella had secured seven medals for conspicuously meritorious work; and he had the faculty of making himself popular with the students. He remained at Washington University until 1914, and at the time he left, there were forty-five students in the School, which was twice the enrollment of 1910-11.

Gains are always offset by losses. In 1911 Professor Halsey C. Ives, who had played a large part in the development of art appreciation in Missouri, died very suddenly in London, England while on a visit there. A native of New York State, he had been in the service of the Government during the Civil War as a draftsman, and while on duty at Nashville, Tennessee, became acquainted with a group of young Union soldiers from Livingston County, Missouri. When the War was ended, they persuaded him to return to Missouri with them and he established a studio in Chillicothe. He found some customers for his pictures, and in 1867, when the North Methodist Church was built in Chillicothe, he painted the altar-piece for the new building. The old North Methodist Church was a brick structure, very similar in form to the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, illustrated on Page 41. It was torn down in 1903.

After two or three years in Chillicothe, young Mr. Ives took an extensive trip through the Southwest, visiting a part of Mexico. In 1870 he came to St. Louis and obtained a position in the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute as an instructor in drawing. His real opportunity came when he made the acquaintance of Wayman Crow, a prominent man in St. Louis at that time, and one of the founders of Washington University. When Mr. Crow erected the Memorial to his son, Wayman Crow, Jr., in 1881, Mr. Ives was placed in charge of the Museum of Fine Arts and the School that was conducted there. It was in that School that many of the early architects in St. Louis and other parts of the Middle West received their instruction in drawing, as there was no school of architecture in Missouri at that time.

When the St. Louis School of Fine Arts moved to the new campus of Washington University, in 1905, Professor Ives continued as the head of the School. In 1893 he was the Director of the Fine Arts Department at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago; and held the same position at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Saint Louis in 1904. He was the founder of the Museum of Fine Arts in Forest Park, Saint Louis, and the memorial to him which stands in that building was unveiled by his daughter, Miss Caroline Lackland Ives, in 1914.

The following year, 1912, St. Louis suffered another loss among the ranks of men who had been conspicuous in the cultural life of the City. Louis Clemens Spiering was born in St. Louis on May 8, 1874 and was graduated from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, France in 1902. Returning to St. Louis, he had entered into all the activities that he felt would make life in this City more attractive. He designed the building for the Artists' Guild, on Union Avenue; and was also the architect of Sheldon Memorial, the home of the Ethical Culture Society in Saint Louis. He gave the aspiring young architects of the City the benefit of his splendid education by serving as Patron of the Atelier at the Saint Louis Architectural Club up to the time of his death. After his death, his mother, Mrs. Theresa Bernays Spiering, established the Spiering Prize, to be awarded annually to young architects by the Beaux Arts Society of America. The prize was won by Marcel Boulicault, in 1915, when he was a student in the Atelier of the Club.

By 1912 another new firm of architects had been added in St. Louis. John J. Roth, a native of St. Louis and a graduate of the School of Architecture at Washington University, entered into partnership about that time with Guy Study, who had returned to St. Louis from several years' study in France,—the firm being known as Roth & Study. Mr. Study, who was born and reared in Richmond, Indiana, received his early education in architecture at Washington University, St. Louis, but before finishing there, went abroad and decided to continue his studies at Atelier Laloux, in Paris. The partnership of Roth & Study continued until 1915, when Mr. Roth moved to California. Mr. Study practiced alone for a year, and then entered into partnership with Benedict Farrar. The firm Study & Farrar has continued down to the present time.

Following the death of Mr. Spiering, in 1912, Mr. William D. Crowell was Patron of the Atelier at the St. Louis Architectural Club for a short time, and was succeeded by Mr. Guy Study who supervised the work there from that time on to 1916, when the Atelier was merged with the School of Architecture at Washington University.

In 1914 Mr. Theodore C. Link of St. Louis, mentioned frequently in the previous Chapter, entered into partnership with Mr. Wilbur T. Trueblood under the firm title Link & Trueblood. Mr. Trueblood, a native of St. Louis, had received his education at Columbia University in New York and at Atelier Duquesne in Paris. He served as President of the St. Louis Architectural Club in 1906.

Another one of Columbia's students who became prominently identified with the profession in St. Louis in 1914 was Lawrence Hill, of the Class of 1901. He came here that year as Professor

of Architectural History at Washington University and has continued as one of the most capable and highly respected members of the Faculty down to the present time.

Missourians played a conspicuous part in the calendar of architectural events in 1915. The Panama-Pacific Exposition held in San Francisco in that year made a decided departure from the traditional scheme of exposition buildings by the intelligent use of color in its buildings. The Director of Color in that enterprise was Jules Guerin who was born and reared in St. Louis, and who was mentioned in the previous Chapter in connection with the home of the St. Louis Architectural Club. Some of the most beautiful buildings at the Exposition were the work of Louis C. Mullgardt, another native of Missouri and formerly a member of the profession here in St. Louis.

It was the natural thing for the American Institute of Architects to hold their National Convention in San Francisco that year; and the National President elected at that convention was John Lawrence Mauran, of St. Louis, who served from then on to 1918.

While the year 1916 saw several new and handsome buildings erected in St. Louis, the Presidential election and the hovering clouds of war made that season a quiet and inconspicuous one for architects.

The closing year of this Chapter brought out one of the paradoxes of human history. Whereas in 1907 new churches were being built and the nations of the world had their eyes directed to the Peace Conference at The Hague; in 1917 a world war was raging, and beautiful churches that had been the admiration of civilized men for centuries were being used as targets for the implements of destruction.

New England National Bank, Kansas City
Erected 1907–08
Wilder & Wight, Architects, Kansas City

First Congregational Church at Admiral Blvd. and Highland Ave., Kansas City
Built in 1907
Shepard & Farrar, Architects, Kansas City

Second Baptist Church, St. Louis
Built in 1907
Mauran, Russell & Garden, St. Louis, Architects

Courtesy Hydraulic Press Brick Co., St. Louis

Temple Israel, St. Louis
Built in 1907
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, St. Louis, Architects

Union Avenue Christian Church, St. Louis
Built in 1907
Albert B. Groves, St. Louis, Architect

Baden School, St. Louis
Built in 1907
William B. Ittner, Architect

Church of The Messiah, Unitarian, St. Louis
Built in 1907
Mauran, Russell & Garden, Architects
(Fourth building for the Congregation)

Carr School, St. Louis
Built in 1908
William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of Wm. B. Ittner, St. Louis
Built in 1907
Wm. B. Ittner, Architect

Graham Memorial Chapel, Washington University, St. Louis
Built in 1908
Cope & Stewardson, Philadelphia and St. Louis, Architects
A gift from the late Mrs. Christine Blair Graham, St. Louis, in memory of her husband, B. B. Graham

Soldan High School, St. Louis
Built in 1908
William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Architect
The church in the distance is Pilgrim Congregational, built in 1906—Mauran, Russell & Garden, St. Louis, Architects

McCord Mausoleum, St. Joseph
Erected 1909
Eckel & Boschen, Architects

Chapel for the Benedictine Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, at Clyde, Nodaway County
Built in 1909
Designed by the late Rev. Father Lukas Etlin, O.S.B.

Statue of Saint Louis, the Crusader, for whom the City of
Saint Louis was named
Erected in Forest Park in 1909
Charles H. Niehaus, Sculptor

Hotel Robidoux, St. Joseph
Built in 1909
Eames & Young, St. Louis, Architects
Named in honor of Joseph Robidoux, the founder of the City

Chapel for the Benedictine Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, at Clyde, Nodaway County
Designed by the late Rev. Father Lukas Etlin, O. S. B.
Completed in 1910
The granite columns were imported from Aberdeen, Scotland; the mosaic pictures and the altar from Italy. The statues of Benedictine Saints were made in Munich; and the stained glass windows are from Innsbruck, Tyrol.

First Presbyterian Church, St. Joseph
Erected at Corner Seventh and Jules Streets, in 1909
Eckel & Boschen, St. Joseph, Architects

First Presbyterian Church, St. Joseph
Erected in 1909
Eckel & Boschen, St. Joseph, Architects

Lyon School, St. Louis
Built in 1909
William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Architect

Residence for R. A. Long, Kansas City
Completed in 1910
Henry F. Hoit, Kansas City, Architect (Successor to Howe, Hoit & Cutler)
Built of buff colored limestone, the Corinthian columns in front being monolithic

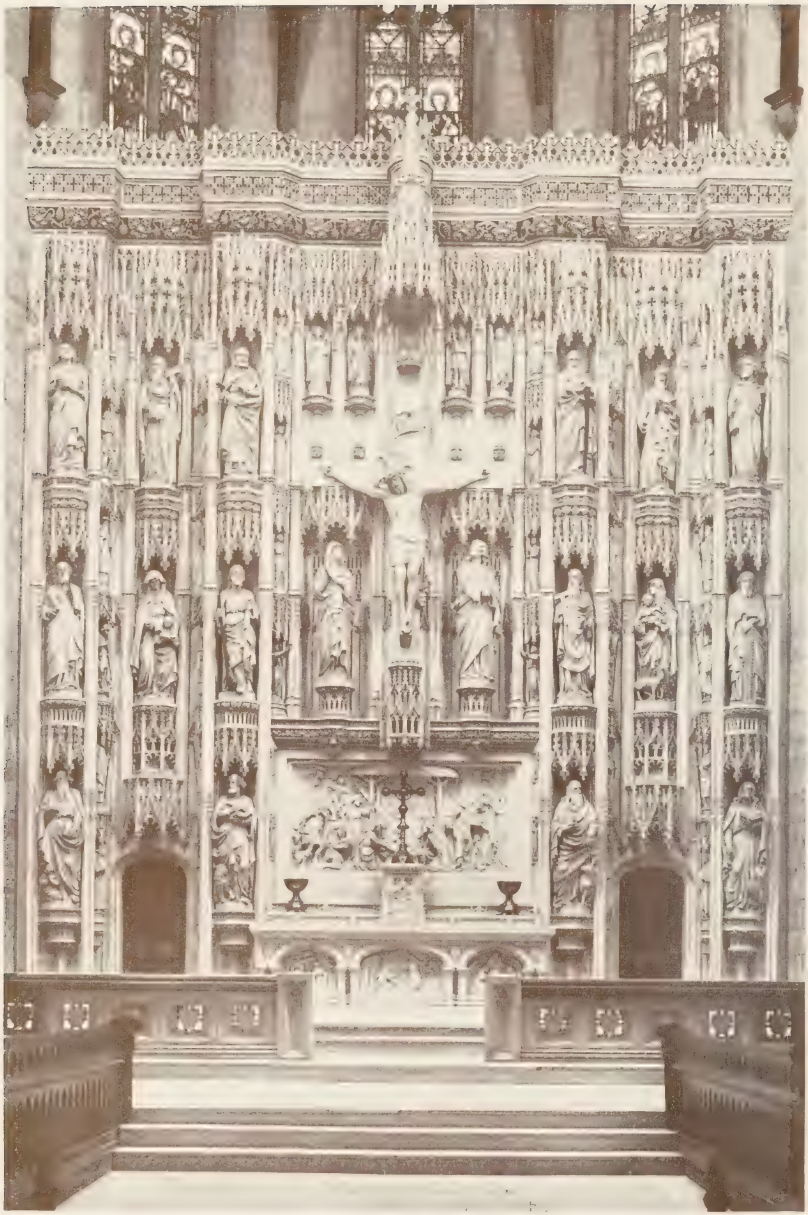
Scott County Courthouse, at Benton
Built in 1911
H. H. Hohenschild, St. Louis, Architect

The News-Press Building at St. Joseph
Built in 1911
Eckel & Aldrich, St. Joseph, Architects

Residence of Edward A. Faust, St. Louis
Erected in 1911
Tom P. Barnett, St. Louis, Architect

Chapel for Little Helpers of the Holy Souls, St. Louis
Built in 1911
Mauran, Russell & Crowell, St. Louis, Architects

Y. W. C. A. Building, St. Louis
Built in 1912
Mariner & La Beaume, St. Louis, Architects



The Reredos in Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal), St. Louis
(See page 56 for exterior of the church)
Designed by Harry Hems, of Exeter, England, and executed there
Installed in 1913 as a gift from the late Mrs. Christine Blair Graham of St. Louis

Livingston County Courthouse, at Chillicothe
Built in 1913
Roberts & Sasse, Chillicothe, Architects

Jefferson Memorial Hall, St. Louis
Dedicated in 1913
Isaac S. Taylor, St. Louis, Architect

This building marks the site of the main entrance to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was given to the City by the Exposition Company, and houses the collections of the Missouri Historical Society.

Central Public Library, St. Louis
Completed in 1912
Cass Gilbert, New York, Architect

Main Entrance Hall, Central Public Library, St. Louis
Cass Gilbert, New York, Architect

Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis
Erected in 1913-14
Eames & Young, St. Louis, Architects

Detail of Upper Stories, Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis
Eames & Young, St. Louis, Architects

Building for the Laclede Gas Light Company, St. Louis
Built in 1913
Mauran, Russell & Crowell, St. Louis, Architects

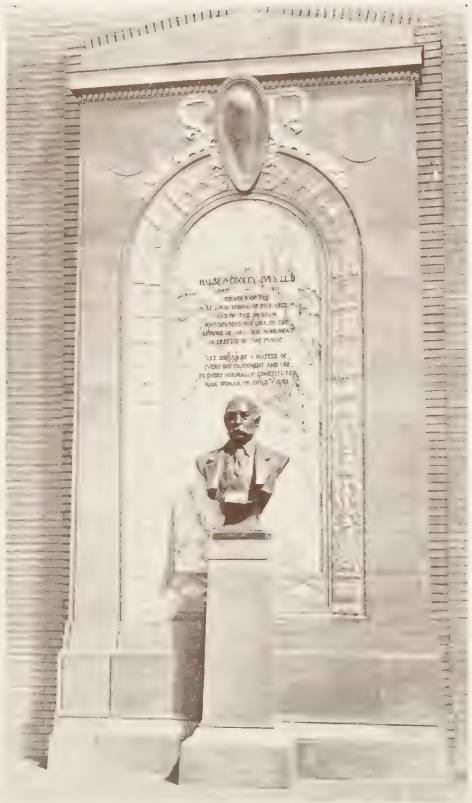
Moolah Temple, St. Louis
Erected 1913
Helfensteller, Hirsch & Watson, St. Louis, Architects

Public Bath in the Grove, 15th Street and Bellefontaine Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Erected 1913-1914
Wight & Wight, Kansas City, Architects

Cicardi's Restaurant, St. Louis
Built in 1914
T. P. Barnett Company, St. Louis, Architects
Razed in 1925
(The decorative panels on the facade of this building were among the very few examples of sgrafitto work in the United States)

Interior, Cicardi's Restaurant, St. Louis
Built in 1914
T. P. Barnett Company, St. Louis, Architects
Razed in 1925

Residence of Edward Mallinckrodt, Westmoreland Place, St. Louis
Built in 1914
James P. Jamieson, St. Louis, Architect
(Awarded the Gold Medal of the St. Louis Art League in 1915)



Memorial to Halsey C. Ives, in the Art Museum, St. Louis
Unveiled Feb. 1, 1914
Hellmuth & Hellmuth, St. Louis, Architects
Victor Holm, St. Louis, Sculptor

Memorial to Wayman Crow, Jr., in the St. Louis
Art Museum, Forest Park
Gabriel Ferrand, St. Louis, Architect
Victor Holm, St. Louis, Sculptor

St. Louis Country Club, St. Louis County
Built in 1914
Mauran, Russell & Crowell, St. Louis, Architects

Residence for F. L. Ford, St. Joseph
Erected 1915
Eckel & Aldrich, Architects

Union Station, Kansas City
Opened for use in 1914
Jarvis Hunt, Chicago, Architect

Intake Tower, St. Louis Waterworks
Built in 1914
Roth & Study, St. Louis, Architects

Niche in Retaining Wall, Compton Reservoir
St. Louis
Built in 1915
Roth & Study, St. Louis, Architects

Bauernhof on the Estate of August A. Busch, St. Louis County
Built in 1914
Klipstein & Rathmann, St. Louis, Architects

Detail of the Bauernhof on Estate of August A. Busch, St. Louis County
Showing clock tower and well-head added in 1926
Klipstein & Rathmann, St. Louis, Architects

The New Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Louis
First services held in 1914
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, St. Louis, Architects

The New Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Louis
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, St. Louis, Architects
The mosaics on the arches and pendentives were made under the supervision of Emil Frei, St. Louis.

The New Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Louis, (Looking toward main entrance)
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Architects
The mosaics on the walls above the arches were made under the supervision of Emil Frei, St. Louis

Bryan Mullanphy School, St. Louis
Built in 1914-15
William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Architect

The Church of the Unity, St. Louis
Built in 1916
William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Architect
Second home for the congregation

Building for the Missouri Athletic Association
Built in 1914
William B. Ittner and George F. A. Brueggeman, St. Louis, Associated Architects

Beta Theta Phi Fraternity House, at Columbia, Boone County
Built in 1915
Roth & Study, St. Louis, Architects

The University Club, St. Louis
Built in 1916
Eames & Young, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of C. H. Duncker, St. Louis
Built in 1916
Frank M. F. Cann and A. B. M. Corrubia, St. Louis, Architects
John Noyes, St. Louis, Landscape Architect

Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, St. Louis
Built in 1916
Study & Farrar, St. Louis, Architects

Westminster Presbyterian Church, St. Louis
Erected 1916
Albert B. Groves, Architect
Third home for the congregation

Private Art Gallery for Breckenridge Long, St. Louis
Built in 1917
Guy Study, St. Louis, Architect
Now the property of Warner S. McCall

Private Art Gallery built for Breckenridge Long, in St. Louis
Completed in 1917
Guy Study, St. Louis, Architect

Hotel Statler, St. Louis
Erected in 1917
George B. Post & Sons, New York, Architects
Mauran, Russell & Crowell, St. Louis, Associate Architects

Thos. H. Swope Memorial, Swope Park, Kansas City
Erected 1917
Wight & Wight, Kansas City, Architects

Building for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Completed in 1917
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, St. Louis, Architects

Bevo Mill, St. Louis
Built in 1917
Klipstein & Rathmann, St. Louis, Architects

In Memoriam

Photograph by Strauss, St. Louis

Isaac Taylor
Born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1850
Died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1917
Supervising Architect of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition
in St. Louis, 1904

Oscar Enders
Born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 4, 1865
Died in Chicago, Ill., December 22, 1926
President of the St. Louis Architectural Club in 1895

Architect and Designer who worked together in St. Louis for a quarter of a century

In Memoriam

Photograph by Strauss, St. Louis

Samuel Gerome Stout
Born in St. Louis, Aug. 30, 1889; Died in St. Louis, May 18, 1918
Graduated from the School of Architecture, Washington University
St. Louis, Class of 1910
Treasurer of St. Louis Architectural Club, 1911-1918

John Beverly Robinson
Born in New York, June 10, 1853; Died in St. Louis, Nov. 12, 1923
Professor in Charge, School of Architecture, Washington University,
St. Louis, 1910 to 1919
Lecturer at St. Louis Architectural Club, 1911 to 1916

CHAPTER V

THIS Chapter, like Chapter II, begins with a year that saw the ending of a long, bloody war. A few buildings were completed during 1917 and 1918, but, generally speaking, the architects not enlisted in the service had little professional work to do; and activities in the St. Louis Architectural Club were confined to the business of keeping the organization alive.

The War-time President of the Club was Angelo B. M. Corrubia who had come to America from Italy while quite young and obtained his early education in architecture at Washington University, St. Louis. Graduating there in 1911, he pursued his studies further at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receiving his Master's Degree from the eastern school in 1913. After teaching for two years in the School of Architecture at the University of Illinois, he came to St. Louis and entered into partnership with Frank M. F. Cann, who had been graduated from Washington University in 1913.

Mr. Cann succeeded Mr. Corrubia as President of the St. Louis Architectural Club, but did not finish his term because of his enlistment in the Navy. He was succeeded by the First Vice-President, H. H. H. Lynch.

The firm Jamieson & Spearl dates from 1918 although Mr. James P. Jamieson, the senior member, has been a prominent architect in Saint Louis since 1900. In that year he came to this City as the representative of Cope & Stewardson, of Philadelphia, who had won the competition for the new buildings of Washington University. In 1914 Cope & Stewardson discontinued their St. Louis office, and Mr. Jamieson succeeded them as architect for the Washington University Corporation. He continued alone until 1918 when Mr. George Spearl became his partner. Mr. Jamieson is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a Past President of the St. Louis Chapter of the Institute.

Of the younger architects mentioned for the first time in this Chapter, at least sixteen served either in the Army or Navy during the World War; and of course a very large number of those men who are employed in the various offices as draftsmen today were then in the service of the Government. They have all earned the title that is above that of any profession,—Citizen of the United States—and will always have the satisfaction of knowing that their service to the Government came at a time when Missourians played more conspicuous parts in national and international affairs than at any other time in the century of our Statehood. The General who led the American Expeditionary Forces, John J. Pershing, was born and reared at Laclede, in Linn County; the Chief Signal Officer of the A. E. F. was Brigadier-General Edgar Russell, formerly of Breckenridge, Caldwell County; the Representative of the United States on the Inter-Allied Munitions Council in Paris was Edward R. Stettinius, who was born and reared in St. Louis; the Ambassador to Russia during those trying days was David R. Francis, formerly Governor of Missouri and formerly Mayor of St. Louis. On the submarine-infested seas the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations was Admiral Robert E. Coontz, who was born and reared at Hannibal, Marion County. Early in 1919 he was elevated to the higher rank of Chief of Naval Operations. Here in the United States the stupendous task of drafting and selecting the men for the Army was placed on the shoulders of Brigadier-General Enoch Crowder, who was born and reared at Trenton, Grundy County; the Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States then was Alexander M. Dockery, of Gallatin, Daviess County; and the Secretary of Commerce in President Wilson's Cabinet was Joshua W. Alexander, also of Gallatin.

Immediately after the close of the War, the School of Architecture at Washington University took on such activity as it had never known before. Not only were there those who returned from the service to finish their courses, but the large number of vocational students, supported by the

Government, who swelled the enrollment. The new head of the School, Professor Gabriel Ferrand, had been appointed Professor of Design in the summer of 1914, but his service in the French Army during the War delayed his entering upon his duties in St. Louis. He was granted a leave of absence by the University during that time. A native of Toulouse, France, Professor Ferrand bears the title "Architecte Diplomé du Gouvernement Francais" and from 1908 to 1910 he was Assistant Professor in Charge of Design at the School of Architecture, Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. From 1910 to 1914 he was Associate Professor in Charge of Design at the same Institution. The enrollment in the School of Architecture at Washington University has grown steadily since he came here and during the school year now drawing to a close there have been one hundred and twenty students enrolled in that Department.

Another member of the Faculty of the School of Architecture in Washington University who has not been previously mentioned is Professor Holmes Smith. His connection with the University ante-dates the founding of the School of Architecture for he has been Instructor in Free-Hand and Water Color Drawing since the days when the School of Fine Arts was located at Nineteenth and Locust. Graduates of the School of Architecture speak of no one at the University in more glowing terms than of him; and in addition to his own personal traits, Professor Smith has the distinction of being a son-in-law of the late Doctor William G. Eliot, who was one of the founders of Washington University and its third Chancellor.

Additional members of the Faculty in the School of Architecture are Professor Paul Valenti who holds the Degree of "Professor of Architecture" from the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Milan, Italy and who also bears the title "Architecto Diplomato del Governo Italiano"; Austin A. Fitch who was graduated from Washington University in 1912 and received his Master's Degree from the School of Architecture at Harvard University; and Robert C. Duncan, who was graduated from Washington University and later received his Master's Degree from the same school. Professor Lawrence Hill has been mentioned in the previous Chapter. Still another member of the Faculty is Victor Holm, Sculptor, who instructs the students of architecture in the art of modeling.

The Alumni of the School of Architecture at Washington University are now scattered from coast to coast. In New York there are Hugh Ferris, George Maguolo and Lusby Simpson; in in Dallas, Texas, Ralph Bryan has been a leader in the Dallas Architectural Club and has served as President of that organization; in Los Angeles there are John J. Roth, Roy S. C. Price, Wilfrid Verity and Charles Verity.

In St. Louis among the graduates who are forging to the front are F. Ray Leimkuehler, Clemens Nicholas, Daniel J. Carroll, Alfred H. Norrish and Charles M. Gray. All these St. Louis men have served the St. Louis Architectural Club in various offices.

In the early part of the year 1919 Henry F. Hoit, the successor of Howe & Hoit in Kansas City, entered into partnership with Edwin M. Price and Alfred E. Barnes,—the new firm bearing the title Hoit, Price & Barnes. They have continued together since that time.

In the autumn of that same year the new firm of Ewald & Allen in St. Louis was formed. The senior member, Mr. Lawrence Ewald, had been practicing in St. Louis for twenty years but Mr. Samuel H. Allen had just received his Diploma from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris in June of that year. Mr. Allen's six-year course at the Ecole had been interrupted by two years' service in the Army of the United States during the War. From 1920 to 1923 he was Instructor in Design at the Atelier of the St. Louis Architectural Club; and in 1924 he was elected to Honorary Membership in the Club in recognition of his services to the school.

In February, 1923, the City of Saint Louis took a long step forward by passing the Eighty-Seven Million Dollar Bond Issue to cover civic improvements. That election marked the final victory of a faithful group of citizens who through a period of nearly twenty-five years had been urging some of the very projects finally approved by the voters. As early as 1899 the St. Louis Architectural Club had held exhibitions of drawings showing the possible and needed civic improvements, including a plaza in front of the Union Station; another plaza facing the City Hall; widened streets; new public markets; new hospitals; new centers for recreation; a monumental approach to Eads' Bridge; and a Viaduct carrying Kingshighway across the railroad tracks in the Mill Creek Valley. Those drawings were exhibited at the old Museum of Fine Arts at Nineteenth and Locust, and were published in the Club's catalogues during the years 1899, 1900 and 1901. The preceptor of the young architects of that day was Albert Guissart, who had come to Saint Louis from Paris, France, at the time of the City Hall Competition. The Editor of the Club's catalogues in those years was Samuel L. Sherer, who is now Director of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. The city officials and the staid business men of that day gave little encouragement to the young architects in their campaign for such improvements. However some of the young lawyers and other men imbued with civic pride did join the movement; and although defeated at the polls several times when the various projects came up for a vote, they persisted and finally were victorious.

The month of April, 1923 marked the passing of a man who had for many years been prominently identified with civic improvements. As a young man George Edward Kessler had gone to Kansas City, and when the first Park Board was organized there, he was appointed Landscape Architect, a position which he held during the remaining thirty-two years of his life. During those years Kansas City attracted national attention by building an elaborate system of boulevards and parks under the direction of Mr. Kessler, and when the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was being planned in St. Louis, Mr. Kessler was appointed Landscape Architect for that enterprise. After the Fair, he restored Forest Park and also served on the City Plan Commission in St. Louis for several years. In 1921 the University of Missouri bestowed upon him the Honorary Degree, Doctor of Laws.

The twelfth of November, 1923 marked the passing of two men prominently identified with the profession of architecture in Saint Louis. On that date Professor John Beverly Robinson died suddenly at his home in St. Louis; and Theodore Carl Link passed away at Baton Rouge, Louisiana where he was engaged on a large commission. Of Mr. Link's three sons, two are now living, and Edwin C. is engaged in the practice of architecture in St. Louis.

After the passing of Theodore C. Link, his former partner, Wilbur T. Trueblood, entered into partnership with Hugo K. Graf, who was graduated from the School of Architecture at Washington University in 1911, and served as President of the St. Louis Architectural Club in 1914.

At Jefferson City, on October 6, 1924 the most important architectural commission in the history of Missouri was completed. On that date the new State Capitol was dedicated in the presence of a very large gathering that assembled in front of the Capitol steps and listened to speeches by Arthur M. Hyde, then Governor of Missouri, and four of his predecessors. The event marked the passing of thirteen and one-half years from the time that lightning struck the dome of the old Capitol, during the Administration of Governor Hadley, and started a disastrous fire.

As the result of an admirably conducted competition, national in scope, Messrs. Tracy & Swartwout of New York were chosen as Architects for the new Capitol, and the building was first occupied during the Administration of Governor Gardner. The members of the Missouri State Capitol Commission appointed during Governor Hadley's term of office and serving until the completion of the building were Edwin W. Stephens, Alfred A. Speer, Joseph C. A. Hiller

and Theodore Lacaff. After the completion of the building the Missouri State Capitol Decoration Commission was appointed, its members being Mrs. W. R. Painter, John W. Pickard, W. K. Bixby, Arthur Kocian and J. F. Downing. Their work of decorating the interior of the building was completed in 1924; but the fountains in the Capitol Grounds and the statue of Thomas Jefferson at the front of the building were not put in place until the summer of 1927.

Almost eighty-eight years to the day from the time that the first pretentious theater west of the Mississippi was opened at Third and Olive Streets in St. Louis (See Page 25) the Garden Theater in St. Louis County was completed, and the first offering there was the ancient Greek tragedy, "Electra" with Miss Margaret Anglin in the leading role. The Garden Theater was built by Mr. Flint Garrison of St. Louis, and designed by Mr. John C. Stephens, St. Louis Architect, who is another Past President of the St. Louis Architectural Club. That one of the more remote cities of America has a record of eighty-eight years' continuous support of classic productions may be news to many persons who are more familiar with the political and military facts of Missouri than any other phase of our State history. It is probably not an exaggeration to assert that Missouri has given greater financial encouragement to the theater over a long period of time than has any other State west of New York. When St. Louis had a population of less than twenty thousand, Messrs. Ludlow & Smith were able to raise the sum of seventy thousand dollars for the building of the St. Louis Shakespearean Theater which was opened in July, 1837. In later years Benedict DeBar's Opera House in St. Louis had the support of all the substantial citizens. It must be remembered too that in 1837, and still later, some of the older Eastern cities, notably Philadelphia, gave little encouragement to the theater, deeming it an immoral institution.

Very shortly after the close of the Civil War Colonel Kersey Coates invested one hundred thousand dollars in the Coates Opera House in Kansas City; and in the 'Seventies, when Mrs. Mary Gilliss Troost died in that City, her will provided funds for the erection of the Gilliss Opera House, the proceeds from that House to go to charity. Shortly after the completion of the Gilliss, Colonel George Warder invested more than one hundred thousand dollars in the building of the Warder Grand Opera House in Kansas City, which was said to be at that time the largest theater in the West. Then the Tootle family of St. Joseph eclipsed all the Kansas City play-houses by building the Tootle Opera House in St. Joseph.

A recent letter from Mr. E. H. Sothern, in answer to an inquiry regarding the support that his productions got in Missouri, states that during the season of 1912-13, when he and Miss Marlowe presented Shakespearean plays in twelve American cities, the largest receipts for any one week were those resulting from their engagement in St. Louis during the middle of March; and the second best week was the one in Kansas City. The other cities included in that season's tour were Providence, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Chicago, Minneapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Thus it will be seen that this State has been generous not only in providing the buildings for theatrical uses, but in supporting the players too.

The year 1925 saw the passing of two more well-known architects in St. Louis. On September 8th, Ernest Helfensteller, of the firm Helfensteller, Hirsch & Watson, died suddenly; and on November 30, Albert B. Groves also succumbed to heart failure. The eldest of his two sons, Theron A. Groves, is now a practicing architect in St. Louis.

In 1926 Mr. George Fox Steedman and Mrs. Alexander Weddell established the James Harrison Steedman Memorial Fellowship in Architecture, the competition for this Fellowship to be held in the spring of each year under the guidance and control of The Governing Committee, composed of Louis LaBeaume, Gabriel Ferrand and John Lawrence Mauran, and the School of Architecture at Washington University.

This Fellowship is founded in memory of James Harrison Steedman, M. E. Washington University, Class of 1889, First Lieutenant U. S. Naval Reserves, Assistant Engineer Officer U. S. S. Oklahoma in 1917 and 1918, who at the age of fifty, suffering from a malady curable only by rest, refused to quit his post and knowingly made the great sacrifice.

The value of the Fellowship is represented by an annual award of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, to assist well qualified architectural graduates to benefit by a year of foreign travel and study. It is open on equal terms to all graduates in architecture of recognized architectural schools in the United States, but the candidates must have had one year of practical work in the office of an architect practicing in St. Louis, Missouri, and the age limit is thirty-one years.

A new firm appearing in St. Louis in 1926 was that of Aegerter & Bailey, composed of A. A. Aegerter and Norman I. Bailey. Both Mr. Aegerter and Mr. Bailey have been members of the St. Louis Architectural Club for many years and Mr. Bailey served as President of the Club in 1915.

In June 1926, word was received of Edward G. Garden's death in Cleveland, Ohio; and in December of that same year, Oscar Enders passed away at his home in Chicago.

Early in the year 1927 a new firm appeared on the roster of St. Louis architects. Eugene L. Pleitsch and Robert M. Price entered into partnership then under the firm title of Pleitsch & Price. Mr. Pleitsch received his education at Harvard University and was well known as a designer in St. Louis before entering upon independent practice. From 1920 to 1925 he was designer in the office of Preston J. Bradshaw, St. Louis Architect. He is a Past President of the St. Louis Architectural Club and at the present time is Secretary of the St. Louis Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

As a final word for the text of this book, some explanation of the prime motive in its preparation may be interesting. In recent years those people whose knowledge of American History goes beyond the story of the Thirteen Original States and one version of the Civil War have come to recognize that Missouri holds a distinctive position in the development of the West. It was here that the thrift of the North and East met with the hospitality of the South, and mingling in this new State that was then the borderland of civilization, the two widely varying types of humanity produced leadership for the development of the vast group of Western States which have been admitted to the Union during the past sixty years. Another purpose of the book has been to demonstrate again the old fact that the story of any civilization is written best in its architecture. The United States have not appreciated their architects in any such measure as have other nations; and too long have held the notion that the best brains among American men have always been engaged in political or military life. It has been the aim in publishing this volume to credit every man who, at some time or another in the one hundred and seven years of our Statehood, has made some notable contribution to the development of our profession in Missouri. A wide search has been made for a photograph of Gabriel R. Paul, the first architect mentioned in the annals of the State, and also for one of J. Willard Adams, the First President of the St. Louis Architectural Club, but the search has been unavailing. The task of finding the names of the architects in connection with the buildings illustrated in Chapter I was a tedious one. Old newspapers were of little value, for they seldom mentioned the completion of buildings, and even when they did, the architect's name rarely appeared in print. An instance of the way an architect's name is lost to posterity is recorded in Col. William Switzler's "Recollections of Boone County, Missouri", published in 1881. He states that the Boone County Court House was completed in 1847 and that on the building there was placed a tablet bearing this inscription: "W. M. Winter, Architect,

L. Richardson, H. Keene and B. McAlester, Builders, William Jewell, Superintendent". Mr. Switzler further states that in later years William Jewell, who had become a prominent citizen of Columbia, ordered the name of the architect erased; but Mr. Switzler gives no reason for the act. A fine touch of irony is added to the story by the fact that the building bore another inscription which read: "O Justice, when expelled from other habitations, make this Thy dwelling place!" The hand of fate seems to have been against William Winter in Boone County. When the Commissioners for the first building at the University of Missouri advertised for designs, he furnished one of the two drawings submitted, but lost the competition.

Slowly but surely the American public is beginning to accord proper recognition to the creators of our architecture and allied arts. Last October, in Washington, D. C., the George G. Meade Memorial was dedicated in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of men and women. At that ceremony Dr. Warren P. Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania, said in his introduction of the Architects, Mr. Edward P. Simon and Mr. Grant M. Simon, and the Sculptor, Mr. Charles Grafly: "No stream rises higher than its source; no work of art can be greater than its author. No monument is revered by posterity unless it have inherent beauty, for man is intolerant of ugliness. Therefore, if we would set up an enduring memorial, we must assure to it a quality that will make it precious in its own right; for whatever the glory of the hero or the exaltation of spirit in those who would do him honor, their tribute must in itself be fine if its message is to be carried through ages to come; ages which may not know him but will accept our testimony in the light of our understanding of the nature and mission of Art."

Niccolls Hall, Lindenwood College, St. Charles, St. Charles County
La Beaume & Klein, St. Louis, Architects

Delmar Baptist Church, St. Louis
Completed in 1918
William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Architect
(Second building for the congregation)

Residence of Mrs. Daniel Catlin, St. Louis
Built in Westmoreland Place, in 1918
James P. Jamieson, St. Louis, Architect

Entrance Hall, Residence of Mrs. Daniel Catlin, St. Louis
Completed in 1918
James P. Jamieson, St. Louis, Architect

Building for American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, Kansas City
Erected in 1918
Smith, Rea & Lovitt, Kansas City, Architects

Lefevre Hall of Botany at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Boone County
Built in 1918
James P. Jamieson, St. Louis, Architect

Isaac Mason School, St. Louis
Built in 1919
R. M. Milligan, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of Mrs. Guido Doering, St. Louis
Built in 1919 on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River
Study & Farrar, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of Stanley Goldman, St. Louis
Built in 1920
Study & Farrar, St. Louis, Architects

The Busch Mausoleum, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis
Erected in 1921
T. P. Barnett Company, St. Louis, Architects

Courtesy American Sash & Door Co.

Living Room, Residence of Hiram Norcross, Kansas City
Built in 1920
Buckley & Van Brunt, Kansas City, Architects

Amphitheater, Residence of E. J. Sweeney, Kansas City
Built in 1923
Keene & Simpson, Architects

The Kansas City Club, Kansas City
Erected in 1921
Smith, Rea & Lovitt, Kansas City, Architects
(For the Club's former home, see page 76)

Kansas City Athletic Club, Kansas City
Built in 1921
Hoit, Price & Barnes, Kansas City, Architects

Courtesy American Sash & Door Co.

The Mallinckrodt Tomb, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis
Built in 1921
Henry Bacon, New York, Architect

Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City
Erected 1922
Architects: Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, Chicago

Hotel Chase, St. Louis. The Chester and Chase Apartments beyond
Built in 1922
Preston J. Bradshaw, St. Louis, Architect of the Group
Hotel Chase was the scene of the National Convention, American Institute of Architects, in 1928

Eden Seminary (Evangelical) Webster Groves, St. Louis County
Built in 1922
T. P. Barnett Company, St. Louis, Architects

Building for Kansas City Life Insurance Company, Kansas City
Erected in 1922
Wight & Wight, Kansas City, Architects

Residence of J. Porter Tirrill, St. Louis County
Built in 1920
LaBeaume & Klein, St. Louis, Architects
John Noyes, St. Louis, Landscape Architect

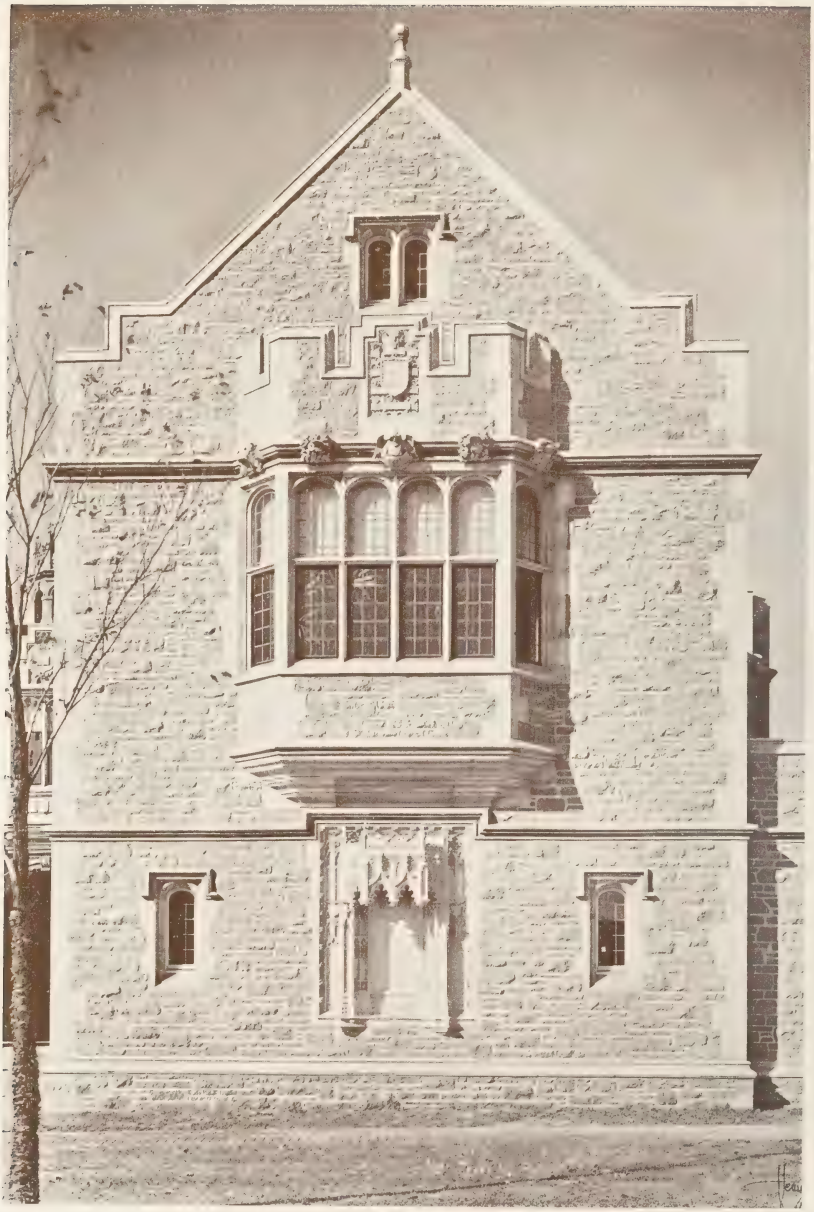
Residence of Ridgely Young, of the firm Maritz & Young, Architects, St. Louis
Built in 1922

Residence of Walter L. Rathmann,
of the firm Klipstein & Rathmann, Architects, St. Louis
Built in 1922

Kirkwood High School, at Kirkwood, St. Louis County
Built in 1921-22
William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Architect

Central Fire Station, St. Joseph
Erected 1922
Eckel & Aldrich, Architects

St. Mary's Hospital, St. Louis
Erected 1923
Albert B. Groves, St. Louis, Architect



Charles H. Duncker, Jr. Memorial Hall, Washington University, St. Louis
Built in 1923
Frank M. F. Cann and A. B. M. Corrubia, St. Louis, Architects
Jamieson & Spearl, St. Louis, Associate Architects

Memorial Tablet, Charles H. Duncker, Jr. Hall, at Washington University, St. Louis
A. B. M. Corrubia and Frank M. F. Cann, St. Louis, Architects
Jamieson & Spearl, St. Louis, Associate Architects

Hale H. Cook School, Kansas City
Erected in 1923
Charles A. Smith, Kansas City, Architects

Hotel Coronado, St. Louis
Built in 1923
Addition made in 1926
Preston J. Bradshaw, St. Louis, Architect

Scottish Rite Cathedral, St. Louis
Built in 1921-23
William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of Woodson K. Woods, St. Louis
Built in 1923
Maritz & Young, St. Louis, Architects

Shop Front for Herz Candy Company, St. Louis
Erected in 1924
Ewald & Allen, St. Louis, Architects

Federal Reserve Bank Building, St. Louis
Built in 1923-24
Mauran, Russell & Crowell, St. Louis, Architects
(The completed building will include an additional story)

Residence of Guy W. Oliver, Price Road, St. Louis County
Built in 1924
Trueblood & Graf, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of Mortimer Burroughs, Price Road, St. Louis County
Built in 1924
Trueblood & Graf, St. Louis, Architects

Residence for L. L. Marcell, Kansas City
Erected 1924
Keene & Simpson, Architects

Residence of Louis S. Dennig, Brentmoor, St. Louis County
Built in 1925
Klipstein & Rathmann, St. Louis, Architects

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Webster Groves, St. Louis County
Built in 1924
Ewald & Allen, St. Louis, Architects

Girls' Dormitory, Culver-Stockton College, at Canton, Lewis County
Built in 1924
J. Hal Lynch & Son, St. Louis, Architects

The Capitol of Missouri, at Jefferson City
Dedicated October 6, 1924
Tracy & Swartwout, New York, Architects

Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Missouri State Capitol at Jefferson City
Dedicated October 6, 1924
Tracy & Swartwout, New York, Architects

Interior of the Dome, Missouri State Capitol at Jefferson City
Tracy & Swartwout, New York, Architects
Mural decorations by Frank Brangwyn, London, England

First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Kirkwood, St. Louis County
Completed in 1924
Trueblood & Graf, St. Louis, Architects

Land Bank Building, Kansas City
Erected 1924
Keene & Simpson, Kansas City, Architects
Awarded Business District League's Gold Medal in 1924

Entrance to Smith-Cotton High School at Sedalia, Pettis County
Erected in 1924
T. W. Bast, Sedalia, Architect
William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Consulting Architect

St. Ambrose R. C. Church, St. Louis
Built in 1925
Corrubia & Henderson, St. Louis, Architects; A. B. M. Corrubia, Designer

Public High School at Liberty, Clay County
Built in 1925
Architect, Chas. A. Smith, Kansas City

W. K. Bixby Hall of Fine Arts, St. Louis School of Fine Arts
Washington University, St. Louis
Built in 1925
Jamieson & Spearl, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of George M. Hagee, St. Louis
Built in 1925
Trueblood & Graf, St. Louis, Architects

Garden Theater, University City, St. Louis County
Opened July 7, 1925
John C. Stephens, St. Louis, Architect

Bandstand in Forest Park, St. Louis
Built in 1925
Helfensteller, Hirsch & Watson, St. Louis, Architects
Built of buff limestone, trimmed with bronze, it is a gift to the City from Nathan Frank, St. Louis Lawyer and former Congressman

Residence of J. Wooster Lambert, St. Louis County
Built in 1925
LaBeaume & Klein, St. Louis, Architects

St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City
Erected in 1925
Keene & Simpson, Kansas City, Architects

Carondelet Branch, Y. M. C. A., St. Louis
Opened June 28, 1926
Study & Farrar, St. Louis, Architects
(This building was designed to harmonize with the Blow School, across the street)

Woodland School, Kansas City
Erected in 1926
Charles A. Smith, Kansas City, Architect

The Barstow School, Kansas City
Erected in 1926
Charles A. Smith, Kansas City, Architect

Courtesy The American Architect, N. Y.

First Church of Christ Scientist at University City, St. Louis County
Completed in 1926
T. P. Barnett Company, St. Louis, Architects

Embassy Apartments, St. Louis
Built in 1926
Preston J. Bradshaw, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of Dr. George S. Drake, St. Louis
Completed in 1925
LaBeaume & Klein, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of Bruce Seddon, St. Louis
Built in 1926
LaBeaume & Klein, St. Louis, Architects

Country Home of Mrs. Newton R. Wilson, St. Louis County
Built in 1926
Study & Farrar, St. Louis, Architects

Country Home of Mrs. Newton R. Wilson in St. Louis County
Built in 1926
Study & Farrar, St. Louis, Architects

Photograph by Sigurd Fisher

Home of Harry F. Knight, St. Louis County
Built in 1926
H. T. Lindeberg, New York, Architect
(This is the home where Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his mother were entertained after his return from the memorable New York to Paris flight of "The Spirit of St. Louis")

Home of Harry F. Knight, St. Louis County
Built in 1926
H. T. Lindeberg, New York, Architect

Photograph by Sigurd Fisher

Wyneken Hall (Administration and Lecture Hall Bldg.), Concordia Seminary (Lutheran), St. Louis
Erected in 1926
Charles Z. Klauder, Philadelphia, Architect

Koburg Dining Hall and Founders' Hall Dormitory, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis
Erected 1926
Charles Z. Klauder, Philadelphia, Architect

Pritzlaff Library, Walther Entrance and George Stockhart Dormitory, from Main Court
Concordia Seminary, St. Louis
Erected 1926
Charles Z. Klauder, Philadelphia, Architect

Liberty Memorial, Kansas City
Dedicated in 1926
H. Van Buren Magonigle, New York, Architect

Courtesy The American Architect, N. Y.

Masonic Temple, St. Louis
Completed in 1926
Thomas C. Young and Albert B. Groves, Architects

Garavelli's Restaurant, St. Louis
Built in 1926
Corrubia & Henderson, St. Louis, Architects
A. B. M. Corrubia, Designer

Fountain in Garavelli's Restaurant, St. Louis

Installed by A. P. Nardini Art Associates, Inc.
New York and Boston

A. B. M. Corrubia, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of N. P. Dazey, University City, St. Louis County
Built in 1925
Marcel Boulicault, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of Theodore Lucks, Fair Oaks, St. Louis County
Built in 1926
John Albury Bryan, St. Louis, Architect

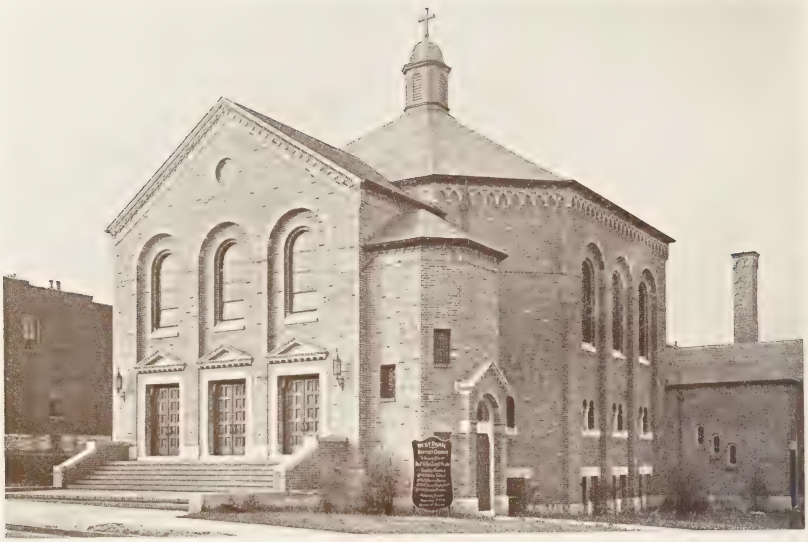
Residence of Hugo Wurdack, St. Louis
Built in 1926
Aegerter & Bailey, St. Louis, Architects

Courtesy Vitrolite Co., St. Louis

Residence of Ernest C. Klipstein,
of the firm Klipstein & Rathmann, Architects
Built in Brentmoor, St. Louis County, in 1926

Sun Parlor in Residence of Arthur G. Miller, St. Louis
Built in 1926
John Albury Bryan, St. Louis, Architect

Niche in the Garden Wall, Residence of
Arthur G. Miller, St. Louis
Built in 1926
John Albury Bryan, St. Louis, Architect



West Park Baptist Church, St. Louis
Built in 1926
Hoener, Baum & Froese, St. Louis, Architects

Courtesy The American Architect N. Y.

Residence of George D. Scott, St. Louis County
Erected 1926
Beverly T. Nelson, St. Louis, Architect

The George O. Carpenter Branch, Saint Louis Public Library
Completed in 1926
Trueblood & Graf, St. Louis, Architects

The Display Window
a novel feature of the George O. Carpenter Branch, St. Louis Public Library
Completed in 1926
Trueblood & Graf, St. Louis, Architects

Building for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, St. Louis
First occupied in December, 1926
Mauran, Russell & Crowell, St. Louis, Architects
I. R. Timlin, St. Louis, Associate Architect

First National Bank, Jefferson City
Built in 1926
Mauran, Russell & Crowell, St. Louis, Architects

Interior, First National Bank, Jefferson City
Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Architects

First Baptist Church at Jefferson City
Built in 1925
L. Baylor Pendleton, St. Louis, Architect

Central School Memorial at Chillicothe,
Livingston County
Built in 1926
John A. Bryan, St. Louis, Architect
(Located on the site of the school building shown on Page 63 and preserving the old bell and cornerstones.)

Residence of R. W. Mellow, Fair Oaks, St. Louis County
Built in 1927
Marcel Boulicault, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of Mrs. Ross W. Judson, Fair Oaks, St. Louis County
Built in 1927
John Warren Teasdale, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of Marion Niedringhaus, Ladue Road, St. Louis County
Built in 1925
Beverley T. Nelson, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of Arthur B. Baer, St. Louis County
Built in 1926
Beverley T. Nelson, St. Louis, Architect

Residence of Geo. W. Sutherland, St. Louis County
Built in 1927
LaBeaume & Klein, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of Lewis W. Thomson, St. Louis
Built in 1927
Hall & Proetz, St. Louis, Architects
(Designed in the Spirit of Early St. Louis, the iron work is old, and the dormers are of a type used here seventy-five years ago.)

Courtesy The American Architect, N. Y.

Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, St. Louis
Erected in 1926
LaBeaume & Klein, St. Louis, Architects

Courtesy The American Architect.

The Lounge, Downtown Y. M. C. A., St. Louis
LaBeaume & Klein, St. Louis, Architects

Temple for United Hebrew Congregation, St. Louis
Dedicated January 21, 1927
Maritz & Young and Leo Abrahams, St. Louis, Architects
Gabriel Ferrand, St. Louis, Consulting Architect

Temple for the United Hebrew Congregation, St. Louis
Dedicated January 21, 1927
Maritz & Young and Leo Abrahams, St. Louis, Architects
Gabriel Ferrand, St. Louis, Consulting Architect

Memorial Tower, University of Missouri, at Columbia, Boone County
Built in 1927
Jamieson & Spearl, St. Louis, Architects
(The clock and chimes for this tower are being made in Belgium)

Private Chapel, Estate of Edw. L. Bakewell, in St. Louis County
Built in 1927
Study & Farrar, St. Louis, Architects

Private Chapel on Estate of Edw. L. Bakewell, St. Louis County
Built in 1927
Study & Farrar, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of Morris M. Corn, St. Louis
Built in 1927
Maritz & Young, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of Virgil A. Lewis
"Ferrieres," Ladue Road, St. Louis County
Completed in 1927
Beverley T. Nelson, St. Louis, Architect

Drawing Room, Residence of Virgil A. Lewis
"Ferrieres," Ladue Road, St. Louis County
Completed in 1927
Beverley T. Nelson, St. Louis, Architect

Beaumont Medical Building, St. Louis
Completed in 1927
LaBeaume & Klein, St. Louis, Architects

Maternity Hospital, St. Louis
Built in 1927
LaBeaume & Klein, St. Louis, Architects

Residence of Joseph Werner, Ladue Road, St. Louis County
Built in 1926
Hellmuth & Hellmuth, St. Louis, Architects

Baden Bank, St. Louis
Built in 1927
Hoener, Baum & Froese, St. Louis, Architects

Nurses' Home, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis
Built in 1927
Trueblood & Graf, St. Louis, Architects

The Daniel Boone Apartment House, St. Louis
Built in 1927
Pleitsch & Price, St. Louis, Architects

City Hall, St. Joseph
Completed in 1927
Eckel & Aldrich, St. Joseph, Architects

In Memoriam

Photograph by Kajiwara, St. Louis

Louis Clemens Spiering
Born in St. Louis, May 8, 1874
Died in St. Louis, April 6, 1912
Graduated from Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1902
Patron of Atelier, St. Louis Architectural Club, 1904 to 1912

Photograph by Kajiwara St. Louis.

Edward Gordon Garden
Born in Toronto, Canada, March 24, 1871
Died in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1924
President of St. Louis Architectural Club in 1900

In Memoriam

Theodore Carl Link
Born near rfeidelberg, Germany, March 17, 1850
Died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Nov. 12, 1923
Architect of the St. Louis Union Station

Albert B. Groves
Born in Providence, R. I., Dec. 8, 1866
Died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1925
Graduated from the School of Architecture, Cornell University,
Class of 1888

In Memoriam

Photograph by Gerhard Sisters, St. Louis.

Ernest Helfensteller
Born in St. Louis, Sept. 8, 1872
Died in St. Louis, Sept. 8, 1925
President of the St. Louis Architectural Club in 1903

Charles O. Pfeil
Born in Jacksonville, Ill., April 9, 1871
Died in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1927
President of the St. Louis Architectural Club in 1902

MAP
of
MISSOURI
Illustrated with
Some Points of
Interest
NORTH
MISSISSIPPI
MISSOURI
MEMPHIS
EDINA
HANNIBAL
NEW LONDON
MARQUETTE
JOLIET
ST CHARLES
ST LOUIS
FLEMME OSAGE
MERRIMAC RIVER
JEFFERSON CITY
COLUMBIA
ST GENEVIEVE
PERRYVILLE
CAPE GIRARDEAU
BENTON
DONIPHAN
ST FRANCIS
CURRENT RIVER
ROLLA
GLASGOW
BROWNSWICK
ARROW ROCK
SEDALIA
TRENTON
CHILLICOTHE
GRAND RIVER
ALBANY
CLYDE
ST JOSEPH
LIBERTY
INDEPENDENCE
KANSAS CITY
OSAGE
SPRINGFIELD
CARTHAGE

An Appreciation

GRATEFUL APPRECIATION is extended to the following persons who assisted in the collection of photographs, and in the research necessary for the captions and text:

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Appreciation is also extended to Mr. Gabriel Dubuque of St. Louis who made the drawing for the cover design, and to Messrs. Erwin Schmidt and Lloyd Lueschaw who made the drawing for the architectural map of Missouri.

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The Allied Crafts.

An Appreciation

By Frank W. Choisel
Chairman, Publicity Committee

The world is progressing. The preceding pages tell of the progress made in architecture in Missouri during the past one hundred years. The fact that many of the older buildings appear in this book is evidence of the appreciation of the good work of the past by the men who are doing the good work of today.

The story told in these pages is one of continued progress with gradually increasing momentum. Out of the stored knowledge and experience of the past the architecture of today has developed step by step. The progress appeared slow at times, but when one remembers what we had architecturally thirty-four years ago,—when the St. Louis Architectural Club was organized—and what we have today, it appears marvelous.

There have been many forces at work to bring about this condition; the increasing wealth of the country has made possible the erection of more and better buildings. More and better architectural schools have enabled young men to gain knowledge of the profession, and a general awakening of the public to the value of good architecture to a community, together with a better understanding of architectural merit, has been an incentive to the architect and to the men in the allied crafts to do bigger and better things.

We have often gazed in rapture at the towering mass of some downtown structure, awed by its stupendous proportions and, at the same time, charmed by its graceful lines; we have gone again and again to feast our eyes and our souls on some architectural gem, some little out-of-the-way church that completely satisfied our ideas of what that church should be architecturally.

As we viewed the increasing number of good architectural works the thought has been steadily borne in upon us that we are very largely indebted for our wonderful progress in construction methods to the men of the allied crafts.

The towering structure downtown was not even an architect's dream until Bessemer found a new and more economic method of making steel in great quantities and opened an enchanting vista of structural possibilities to us. The chemists discovered how to make cement of uniform quality in large quantities and gave to architecture another wonderful structural material.

The brick manufacturer has promptly met the architect's wider and better understanding of the use of that material by supplying what was wanted.

The men of the allied crafts have all along shown a willingness to co-operate with the architect for the betterment of the building business. We know that the architect who is successful today has earned that success and is only getting his dues, and the same is true of the men in the allied crafts. When we speak of the allied crafts, we mean not only the men who construct the building and install the different materials and appliances, but the men who manufacture these materials.

To you who have enjoyed the history of the development of architecture in the great State of Missouri, which we were enabled to spread before you through the courtesy and co-operation of the men in the allied crafts, whose advertisements appear in the following pages, we ask that you look through the remaining pages as carefully as you have perused the foregoing ones. You will find them well worth-while.

Renew your acquaintance with and your appreciation of these men whose work is making your work easier and more secure.

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Decorated Throughout with Cook's Paints and Varnishes

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Our Architectural Department is at your service. May we send you a copy of our interesting specification manual?

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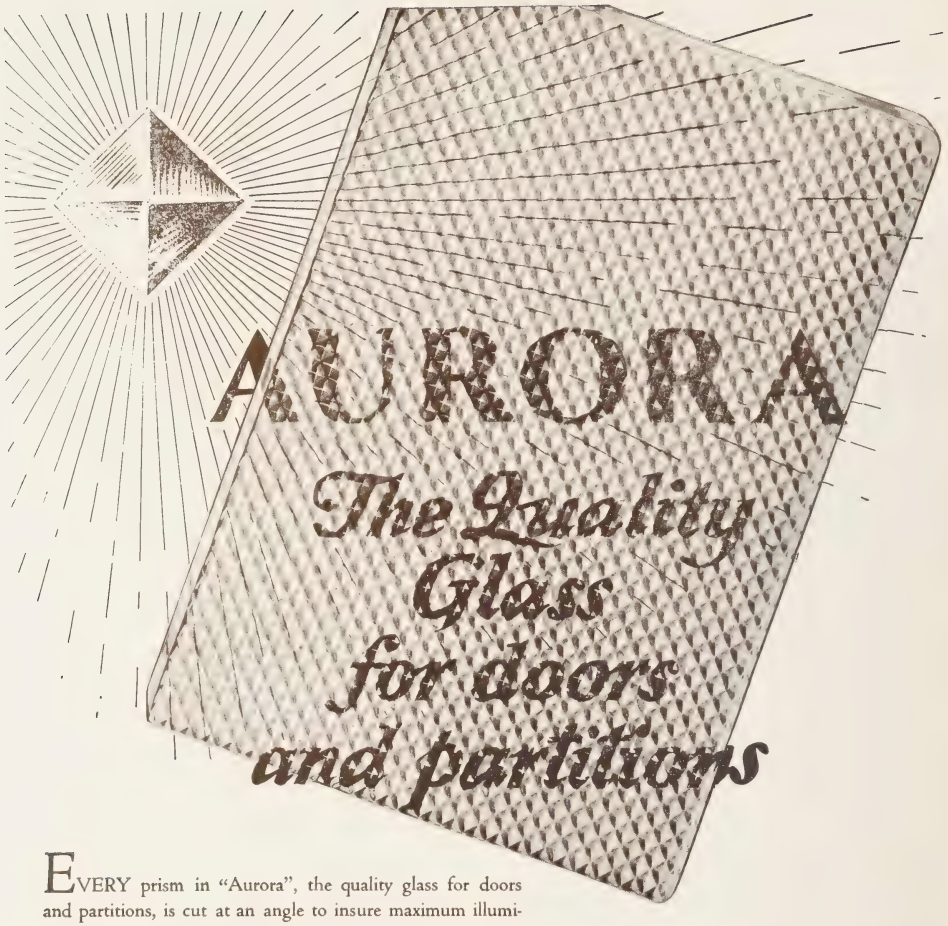

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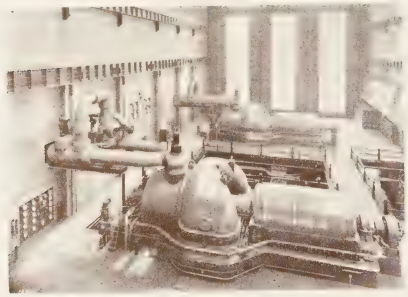

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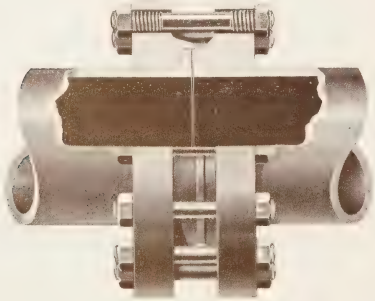

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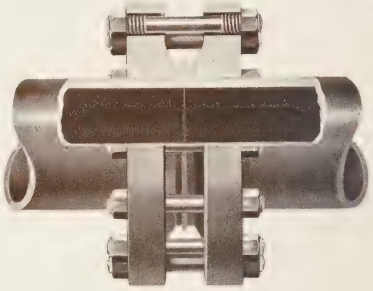

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Recent buildings of importance having one thing in common

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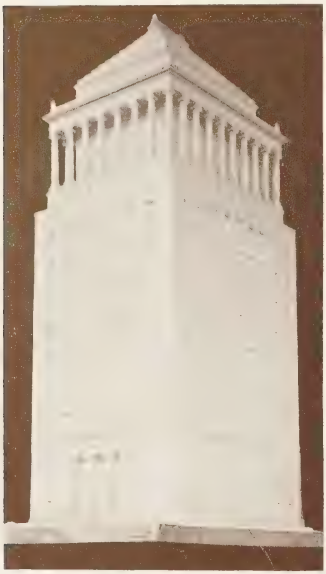
A complete handbook of United hollow metal trim is available for your files. A request on your letterhead will bring it.



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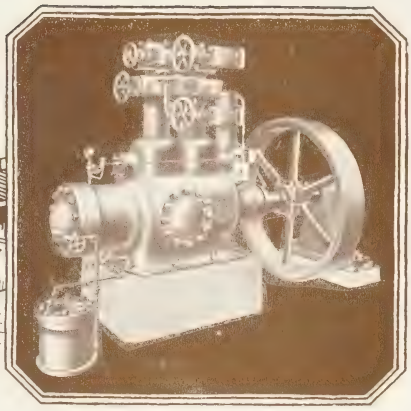

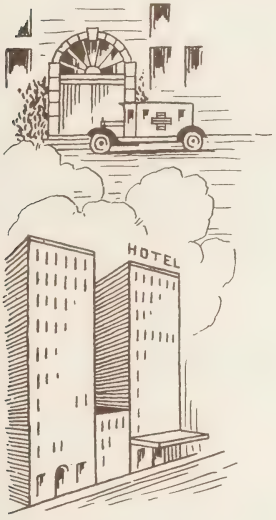

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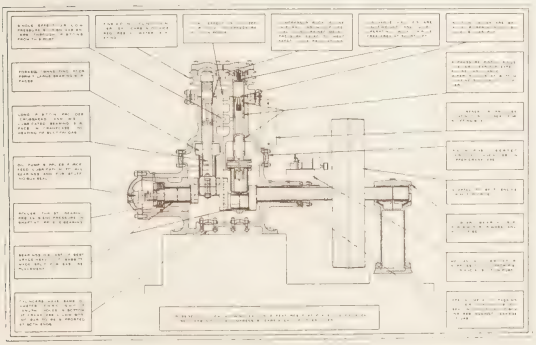

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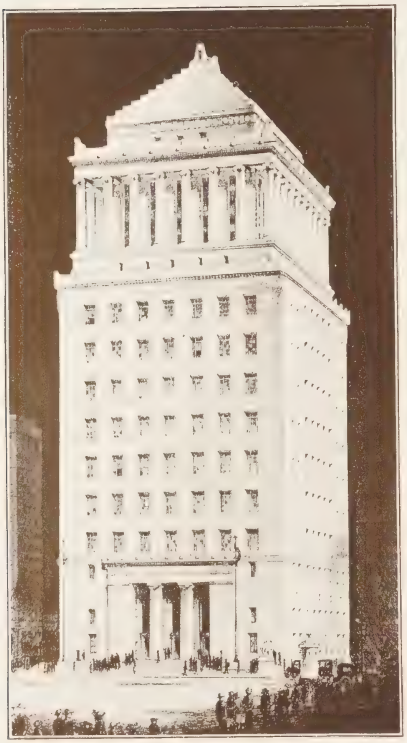

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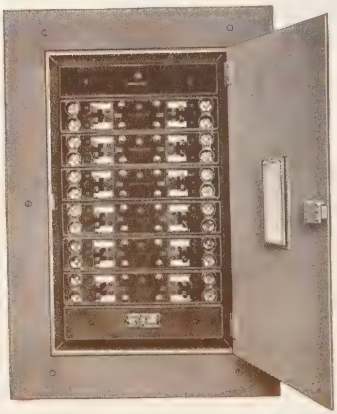

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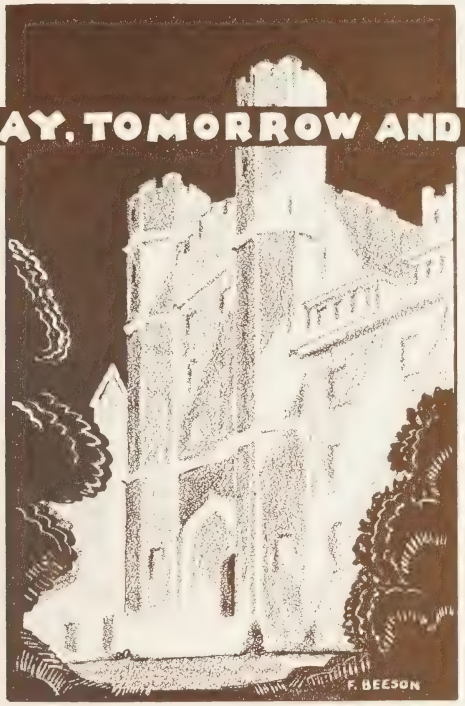

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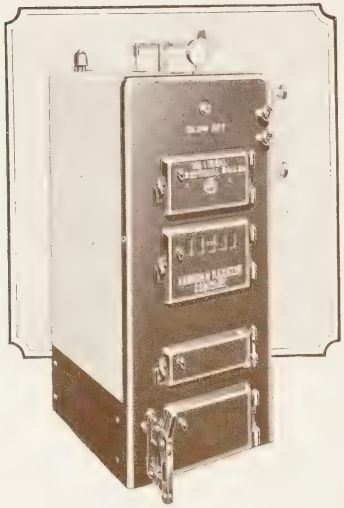

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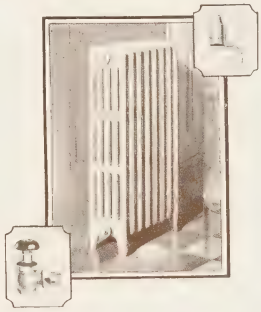

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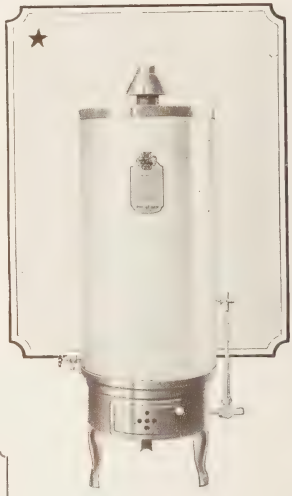

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On the Association's staff are more than 300 practical engineers who have contact with much that is interesting, new and unique in concrete construction throughout the United States. When you have a problem concerning concrete, the service of this organization is available.

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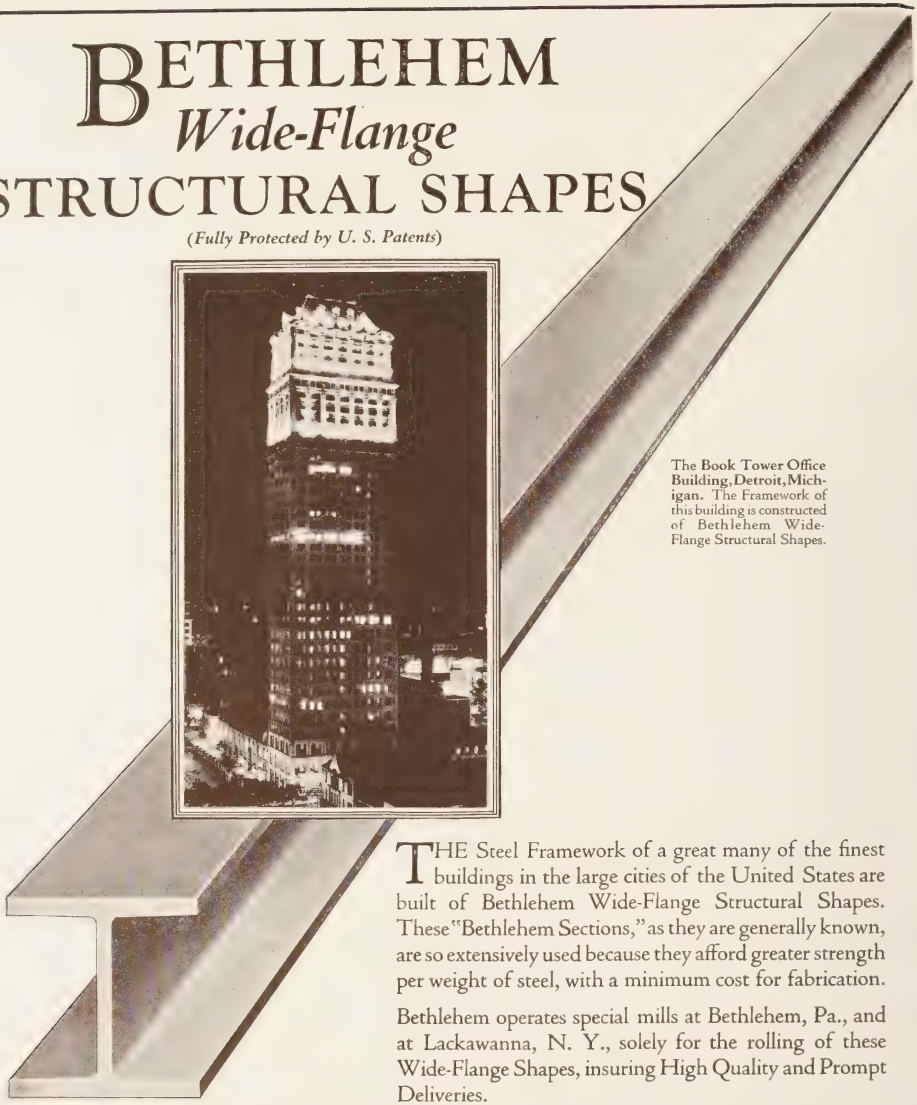

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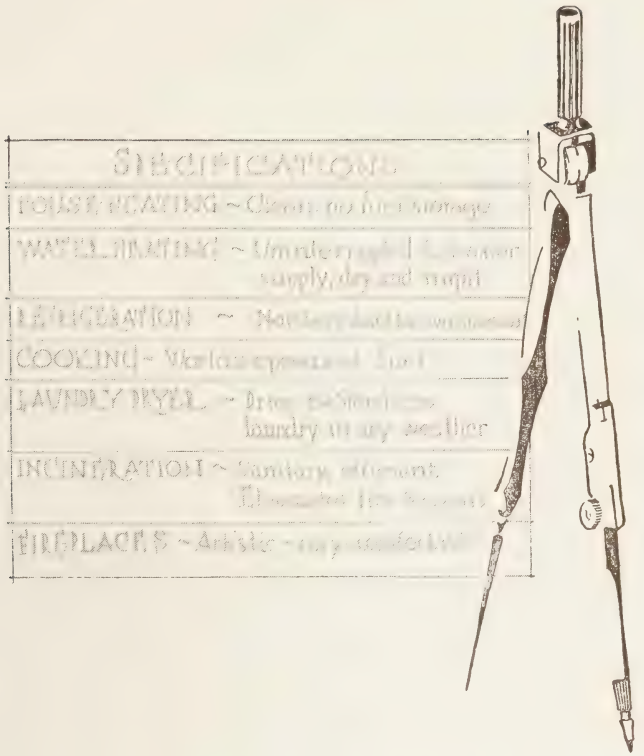

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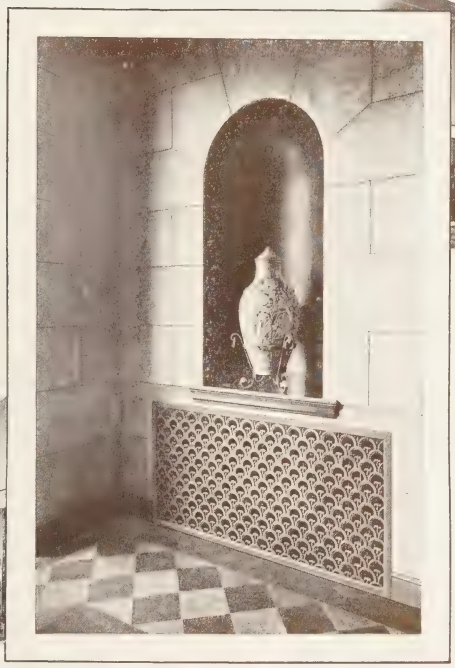

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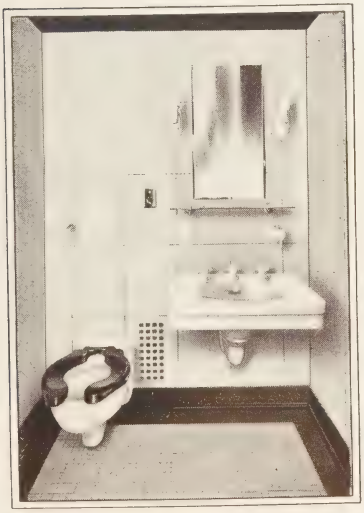

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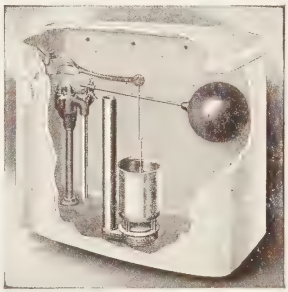

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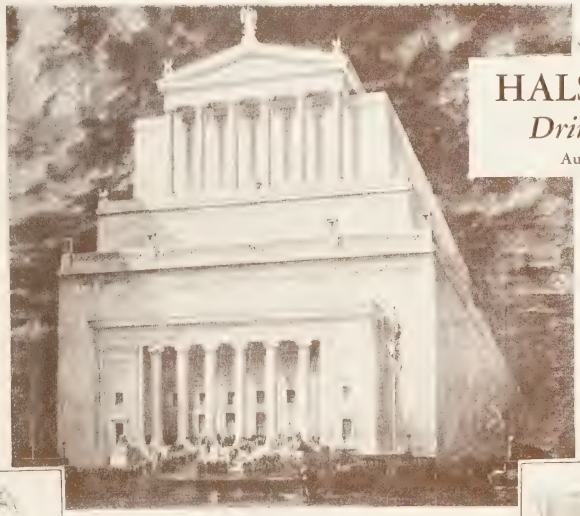

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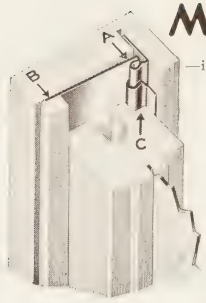

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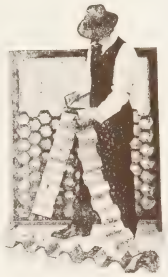

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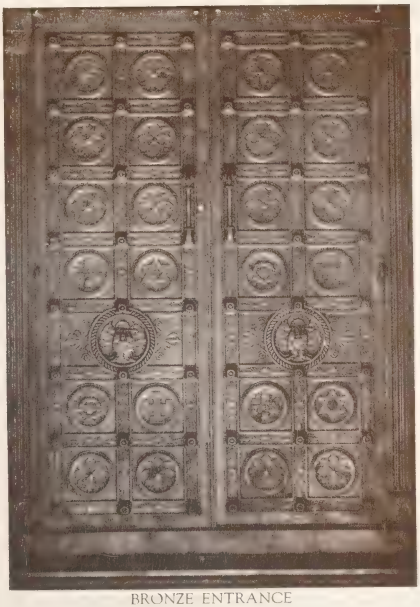

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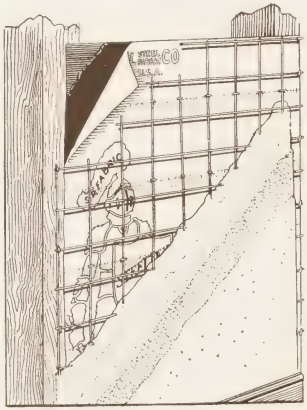

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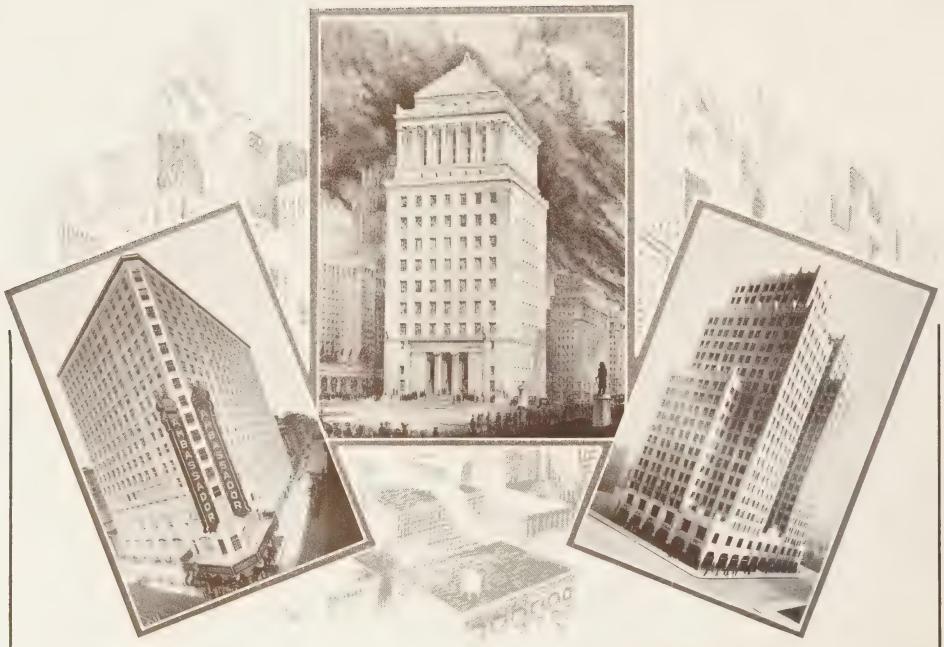

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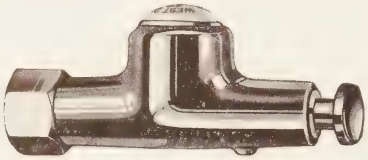

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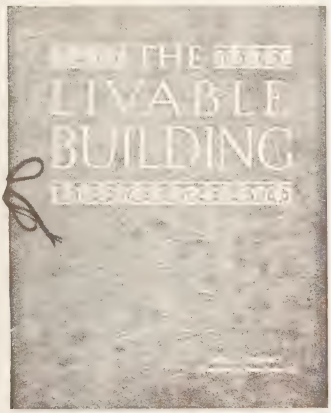

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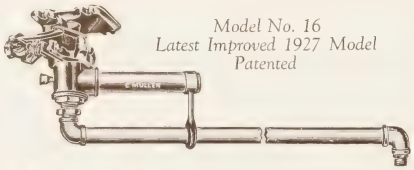

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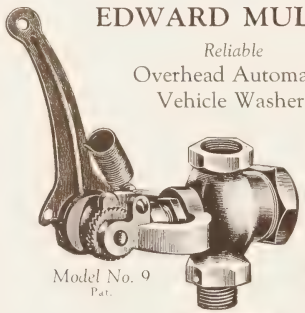

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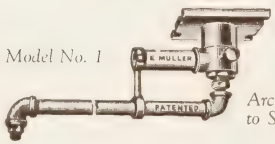

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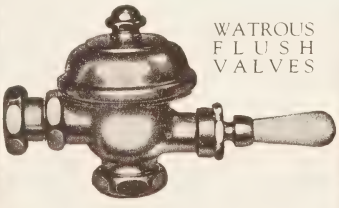

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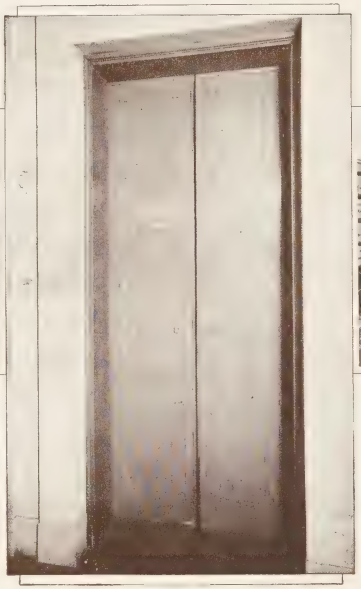

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FOR GENERATIONS Lindell Boulevard has been the center of fashionable life in St. Louis. And now, in the march of progress, these fine old residences are mingling with notable hotels, apartment houses and other distinctive buildings. The spirit of old Lindell Boulevard lives. Illustrated above is the Coronado, one of the new Webster-equipped hotels on Lindell Boulevard, and in the column are listed a few others.

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Scottish Rite Cathedral
St. Louis Catholic Cathedral
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Chase Hotel
Chester Apt. Hotel
Studio Apartment
Traveler's Protective Assn.
Doyle Apartment
Engineers Club
Netherby Hall Apt.
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Howard Apartment
John McColl Residence
Washington University Bldgs
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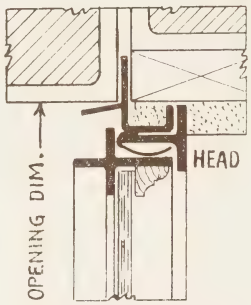
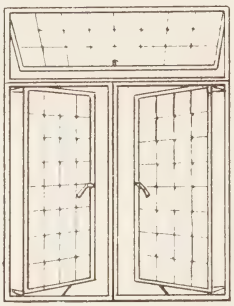
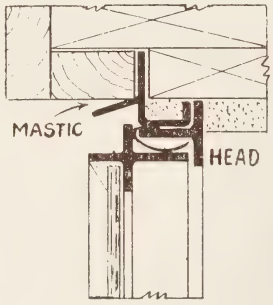


Brick Installation





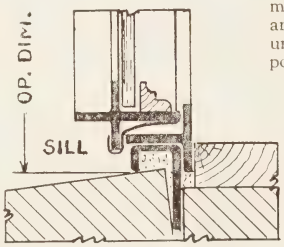
Wood Installation

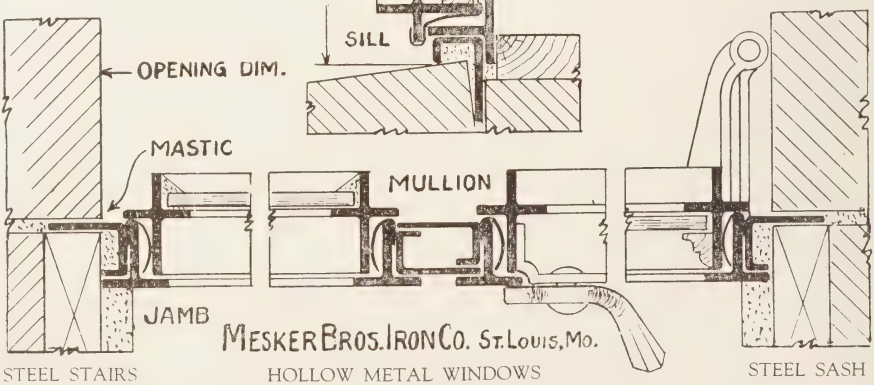
Weathering—

The standard continuous two Point contact is used on this sash and for those who desire the best an extra contact is made by using spring bronze weatherstripping. This feature makes the sash absolutely tight under the most trying conditions. The weatherstripping is so attached that it cannot come loose and yet may easily be applied after the sash is in the building. Futhermore it gives a soft cushioning effect when the ventilator is being closed which saves vibration and jarring and means longer life to the installation as a whole. It is neat in appearance and positive in action.

Construction—

Every joint is securely welded. There are no rivets to wear loose or break off. A walling in flange of 1″ inch is provided all around the sash giving solid anchorage and acting as a wind break. The ventilator is so constructed as to be glazed on either the inside or outside when ⅛ plate or double strength is used and inside glazing when heavier or leaded glass is required. In the latter case glazing beads are furnished and since they are on the inside they will always be clean and accessible for repair. Horizontal and vertical mullions have no bolts or rivets and are an integral part of each unit. The details bring out this point.





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